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Dow Average Adds 43 Points to Close At a Record High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange exploded Wednesday in a buying spree that sent the Dow Jones industrial average soaring to a record. The average also racked up its largest one-day gain ever, 43.41 points, to close at 1,065.49.

Analysts attributed Wednesday's surge to a combination of optimism for the economy and a continuing decline in interest rates.

Election outcome could put strains on U.S. economic policy. Page 9.

and relief that the congressional elections did not drastically alter the makeup of Congress.

"Wall Street greeted the election returns enthusiastically," said Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds. He said that while some losses were sustained by the Republicans, it would not restrict President Ronald Reagan's policy-making decisions.

The Dow average, which had pushed close to the all-time high of 1,051.70 a number of times since that mark was set Jan. 11, 1973, opened slightly lower Wednesday, but quickly changed direction and began to climb.

A bit of profit-taking caused the average, which started the day at 1,022.08, to pause at about 1,047, but with trading remaining, the rally got its second wind and the Dow broke through the record level and went well beyond.

At the bell, the tape was nine minutes late, and even after the bell, the NYSE had to halt trading in a number of stocks because of order imbalances. The largest one-day gain prior to Wednesday was an increase of 38.83 points last Aug. 17.

The Dow average, the market's most widely quoted measure, consists of only 30 blue-chip stocks, but the rest of the market performed equally well.

Advancing issues overwhelmed declines by better than seven to one, and volume swelled to 137 million shares from the 104.8 million traded Tuesday.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said he saw little that would prevent the market from continuing to roll up impressive gains. "I think we will see 1,100 to 1,150 on the Dow before the market enters

a sustained period of consolidation," he said. "Today's action augurs well for a major bull market over the next few years."

The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, summed up Tuesday's congressional election results by saying President Reagan might have to accept less military spending, fewer social program cuts and possibly a compromise with Democrats on creating public service jobs.

Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities said, "President Reagan may have to make some concessions, and it may be tougher to get his programs passed, but in the final analysis recovery from recession will continue on a course."

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said, "Nobody sees any big change as a result of the elections except for the commentators."

Several analysts and Standard & Poor's Outlook publication noted that the market since the 1950 has scored impressive gains in the months following midterm elections regardless of the outcome.

More importantly, both stocks and bonds rallied as investors believed the election results — which indicated Americans wanted something done about unemployment — will prod the Federal Reserve to cut its discount rate and drive interest rates lower.

The consensus on Wall Street is that the Federal Reserve soon will cut the discount rate, now at 9 1/2 percent, in what would be construed as a confirming signal of monetary policy that is designed to revive the economy. The discount rate is the charge made by the Fed on loans to financial institutions.

"There is a relatively strong conviction that interest rates are going to notch downward over the year, with the discount rate cut this Friday or next Friday," said Eric Miller, chief investment officer of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

Stock prices rallied several times over the past few weeks on expectations of an imminent discount rate cut. But analysts said it became apparent by last week that the central bank would not take any such action until after the elections.

Consequently, analysts said the fact that the elections are over is more of a boost for the market than the actual voting results.

U.S. Democrats Widen House Edge



Victory and Defeat

As Americans voted Tuesday, the candidates were all smiles. In New York, Democratic Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo, above right, with his wife, Matilda, and running mate, Alfred DelBello, were cheered after an apparent victory in the governor's race. Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, right, showed his optimism at the polls, but he was defeated by Republican Attorney General George Deukmejian in the California governor's race. In Massachusetts, Democratic Senator Edward M. Kennedy, below, was easily re-elected. In the California race for U.S. Senate, Republican Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, bottom, beat Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.



Spadolini, in U.S., Says Pipeline Solution Near

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is ready to present to its West European allies a new formula for restricting technology transfers to the Soviet Union, the Italian prime minister announced here Wednesday.

The formula would be designed to end the dispute over construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Emerging from a meeting with President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini said "a solution is very near" in the pipeline dispute. He said the U.S. formula was to be presented within hours to West European ambassadors.

The U.S. sanctions on equipment for the Soviet pipeline have divided the Western alliance. The United States has accused the Europeans of failing to back it in its efforts to protest Soviet support for the military regime in Poland, and European governments have complained that the U.S. measures have interfered with their sovereignty and damaged their economies.

Although Mr. Spadolini and Mr. Reagan did not go into details, administration officials said the new approach would restrict technology transfers to the Soviet Union while relaxing the sanctions the president imposed last December and expanded in June.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the administration would try to block new contracts for pipeline construction but would remove from its blacklist companies that fulfilled old contracts. They said the United States and Western Europe would pledge to refrain from subsidizing the Soviet economy with bargain credits.

An administration official said the new policy would be ready within a week. He said the main

issue still to be resolved was how far the Europeans were prepared to go to restrict trade credits.

After his meeting with President Reagan, Mr. Spadolini offered his own approach to restricting trade with the Russians.

He said there should be "no undue gift to the Soviet Union as far as credit is concerned" and that transfer of Western technology to Moscow should be limited. He also called for limited Western dependence on Soviet resources.

But he said contracts already signed "must be honored so as not to prejudice Western credibility."

Mr. Spadolini said his meeting with Mr. Reagan was productive. He said, "Our trade and financial relations with the Soviet Union must take into account the nature of Soviet conduct toward its neighbors."

Mr. Spadolini said he would present the U.S. formula to President Francois Mitterrand of France, who has raised questions about credit restrictions in any Western solution.

A senior State Department official told Reuters that the United States and Italy were substantially in agreement about not "bailing out" the Soviet Union with easy credits or technology transfers.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the U.S. undersecretary of state, has met with European Canadian and Japanese officials at least three times in the last 10 days on the pipeline issue, and there had been some signs that an agreement was nearing.

Before his talk with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Spadolini met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and appealed to him "to prevent the adoption of unilateral measures."

The Italian prime minister, in a statement issued after the meeting, also called on the administration "to revoke those measures already in existence that undermine the spirit of cohesion."

The Italians are particularly upset about the seizure last month in New York of turbine parts that they insist were bound for Algeria. U.S. Customs officials impounded the parts because the shipper, Nuovo Pignone, which is owned by the Italian government, had been blacklisted by the Commerce Department for cooperating in pipeline construction.

Six companies in Italy, France, Britain and West Germany are on the U.S. blacklist, barred from receiving U.S. oil and gas technology because of their defiance of the ban.

Lebanese Army Strengthens Hold On East Beirut; U.S. Patrol Delayed

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army strengthened its presence in East Beirut on Wednesday, but the U.S. Marines postponed patrols that were scheduled to help the Lebanese government extend its sovereignty in the capital.

The Lebanese Army, by taking up several positions in the capital that for years were controlled by Christian militia forces, appeared to establish more control for the government of President Amin Gemayel. The Phalangist-dominated Christian militiamen stayed in their barracks.

Late in the afternoon, a few French and Italian patrol vehicles moved through East Beirut, but the Americans never appeared. The Americans, French and Italians comprise the 4,000-member peacekeeping force that is trying to help the Gemayel government establish full control of the Beirut area.

The Marines were ready to leave their base at Beirut International Airport early in the afternoon. Until now, the Marines' assignment has been to guard the perimeter of the airport, while the French and

Italians are deployed in West Beirut.

The mission was called off, Marine officers said, because "the executive order was not received." The officers declined to speculate on who had failed to give the necessary order to Colonel Thomas Stokes, the commander of the 1,200 marines based in Beirut.

Officials familiar with deployment plans for East Beirut said the delay was caused by hesitation among officials in Washington about the details of the deployment. There was an unconfirmed report of a dispute over what the duties and areas of patrol would be for the Americans, Italians and French.

Marine officers said Wednesday night that the mission was expected to start Thursday afternoon. The U.S. troops are to patrol East Beirut by jeep and set up roadblocks and seek out citizens or militiamen who may be bearing arms illegally. The Americans are to report any such activity to the Lebanese Army.

The Lebanese Army started mulling its way into the Christian sector of the city two weeks ago, establishing three checkpoints.

This was after several weeks in which the army combed Moslem-dominated West Beirut for arms caches left by the Palestine Liberation Organization when it left the city nearly two months ago.

The sweep of West Beirut produced tons of ammunition and thousands of weapons and involved the arrest of hundreds of people and searches of homes, offices and mosques.

Such thoroughness is not expected as the army assumes control of East Beirut. The Christian militiamen have promised to stay in their barracks, but they are not expected to be searched or disarmed. They have had several weeks to move their heavy equipment, tanks and artillery into the mountain areas they control east and north of the capital.

Reagan to Meet Israeli

President Ronald Reagan will confer with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at the White House on Nov. 19, their first meeting since shortly after Israel invaded Lebanon in June, the White House announced Wednesday. Mr. Begin will be in the United States on a private visit.

Republicans Avoid Senate Losses, But Relinquish Many Statehouses

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. voters have put a caution sign in the way of President Ronald Reagan's effort to redirect government onto the conservative track by bolstering the strength of his Democratic opposition in the House and powerfully reinforcing it in the state capitals.

But Republicans lost no ground in the Senate, limited Democratic gains in the House to about 25 seats and even softened the loss of key governorships by regaining Mr. Reagan's old office in California. Their losses Tuesday were less severe than might have been expected in a time of high unemployment.

A top White House official said Mr. Reagan still "will be able to lead this country effectively over the next two years." But the Democratic Party chairman said the results showed that voters "want a change in the course" that the president has set.

Overall, Democrats went into the election with a 27-23 advantage in governorships and a 242-191 majority in the House of Representatives, with two seats vacant. But in the House, Mr. Reagan had put together a coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats to pass his string of budget, tax-cut and military-spending priorities over the past two years.

The Republicans also had a 54-46 majority in the Senate, with one of the minority seats held by a retiring independent from Virginia who tended to vote with the Democrats.

Voters were deciding on 36 governorships and 33 U.S. Senate seats — Democrats held 20 of each — and 425 of the 435 U.S. House seats. Louisiana elected six Demo-

crats and two Republicans to the House in its Sept. 11 primary, and Georgia is to elect two representatives Nov. 30.

Democrats took over governorships from the Republicans in Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin while losing

Details on House, Senate and gubernatorial races, with lists of results, appear on Pages 2 and 3.

in New Hampshire and California, where Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a Democrat who was trying to become the first black elected governor, was defeated by his Republican opponent, state Attorney General George Deukmejian.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Loan to South Africa Is Approved by IMF

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday its executive board had approved \$1.07 billion in financial assistance for South Africa.

The agency said about \$385 million would be available through a standby arrangement over a period extending to the end of 1983, and the remainder would be available immediately under the compensatory financing facility the fund uses to help countries hit by export shortfalls.

The United Nations General Assembly, in an overwhelming criticism of South Africa's official policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, voted to oppose the loan, although officials said the action would have little impact on the fund's deliberations.

The IMF is a specialized agency of the UN charged with monitoring the monetary system, but it is not bound by requests or resolutions of either the General Assembly or the Security Council.

The South African request, considered routine by the IMF despite the political furor over the country's racial policies, came after its financial health had been badly damaged by a substantial drop in the price of gold, its main export.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Referendums for a Nuclear Freeze Win Broad Support of U.S. Voters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A call to freeze the nuclear arms race won widespread voter support Tuesday in the closest thing to a national issues referendum the United States has conducted.

Nonbinding freeze resolutions were on 39 ballots Tuesday and won in almost every case. Arizona was the only one of nine states to reject it, and it lost in a few conservative areas such as Mesa County, Colorado, and Izard County, Arkansas.

The propositions, whose language was similar on all of the ballots, direct governors and mayors to urge President Ronald Reagan and leaders of the Soviet Union to begin negotiations aimed at a mutual and verifiable halt in production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The resolutions were approved in heavily Democratic cities like Philadelphia and Chicago; Republican suburbs including Suffolk County, New York; rural areas such as Springfield, Missouri; and Sun Belt regions like Dade County, Florida.

Although not all the votes had been tallied, it was clear the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Dakota, Montana and Oregon had approved freeze referendums and the proposition led solidly in Michigan and California.

Late campaigning by President Reagan and high-ranking adminis-

tration officials appeared to have weakened support for the measure. They and other opponents argued that approval of the freeze vote would weaken the bargaining position of U.S. negotiators in talks with the Soviet Union and that a freeze would leave the United States in an inferior position.

But Randall Kehler, national coordinator of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, called the results "a clear national mandate." He said, "I can't believe any elected representatives at the national level would be able to ignore it."

The freeze proposals were the most widespread of a record number of ballot initiatives, which sought voter verdicts on nearly 60 issues in 24 states.

By far the most vigorously contested was California's gun-control initiative, which called for mandatory registration of all existing handguns by April 1983 and an immediate ban on new sales.

The proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. So decisive was the vote that the gun-control sponsors conceded defeat within a half-hour after the polls closed. Opponents, led by the National Rifle Association, spent an estimated \$5 million for a broadcast and newspaper blitz in an effort to stop the movement.

In another crime-control measure, Massachusetts voters passed, by a 2-1 margin, a proposal to restore capital punishment in the state. The amendment, however,

leaves it to the state legislature to decide under what circumstances death sentences should be imposed.

Nuclear power issues were contested in several states.

In Maine, voters decided against closing the state's only nuclear power plant by 1987. And Idaho residents approved a ballot question that prohibits the state legislature from adopting laws that impede the construction of nuclear power plants until citizens have a chance to cast nonbinding ballots on the issue.

But in Massachusetts, voters passed a proposal that in effect imposes a moratorium on the construction of new commercial reactors in the state until the federal government creates a system for disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

In Alaska, a proposal to spend as much as \$2.8 billion to move Alaska's capital from Juneau to Willow — 580 miles (928 kilometers) and two time zones west — was trailing in early returns.

Followers of Indian guru, Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, swept control of Antelope, Oregon, from older residents who once tried to force the community out of existence rather than be taken over.

Voters in Berkeley, California, banned electroshock psychiatric treatment from their community. Supporters said it was the first time such a law has been established in the nation.

INSIDE

■ Emilio Massera, a retired commander in chief of the navy and member of the ruling junta, has been placed under arrest; the Argentine news agency said. Page 6.

■ Western banks signed agreements Wednesday with Polish officials rescheduling debts that Poland owes the banks in 1982 and granting Warsaw new trade credits. Ninety-five percent of the \$2.4 billion of principal due in 1982 is to be repaid over seven years, although Poland will pay off the interest by next March. Page 9.

French Navy Seizes Ship Of Anti-Nuclear Group

PAPEETE, Tahiti — A ship sailed by anti-nuclear protesters was seized by the French Navy off Mururoa Atoll earlier this week, and two members of its three-member crew were expelled from the territory, the High Commission of the French Pacific Territory has announced.

Mururoa is the site of underground tests of French nuclear weapons. The commission said the ship, Greenpeace-3, had repeatedly sailed into forbidden waters around Mururoa despite warnings.

Turkish Consulate Held By Gunmen in Cologne

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — Gunmen claiming to belong to a leftist Turkish underground group seized Turkey's consulate here Wednesday, taking scores of hostages and demanding an end to Turkey's military regime.

In a telephone call to a West German radio station, a man who said he represented the "Turkish Marxist-Leninist cell" said about 100 hostages had been taken. More than 50 were released in small groups during the day.

The consulate is a four-story, gray-tiled building on a broad tree-lined avenue not far from the city's center. In leaflets found near the consulate, an appeal was made for resistance to the new constitution proposed for Turkey by the military regime.

The Turkish military government of General Kenan Evren, who seized power in September 1980, is holding a referendum on the constitution this week.

The leaflets, which were signed by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Left, said, "Our refusal only has meaning if we translate it into deeds."

A red banner hung from the second-floor windows of the consulate proclaimed, "No to the junta's constitution in Turkey," and "No NATO democracy in Turkey. Struggle until liberation."

Jürgen Hosse, Cologne's police commissioner, said the police believed about 20 gunmen had entered the consulate Wednesday morning during business hours and seized the hostages.

He said a number of people fled the building, five of whom had been slightly wounded by glass that shattered when the gunmen fired shots.

Later in the day, the gunmen released 50 or so hostages, and Wednesday evening groups of five and six hostages were released unharmed. One group was released in exchange for medication sought by the gunmen, police spokesmen said.

Mr. Hosse said the police were, in constant telephone communication with the gunmen, who have insisted on voicing their demands to an official they described as the "Turkish consul in Bonn," evidently meaning Turkey's ambassador in the West German capital.

Democrats' Gains in House Hurt Pro-Reagan Coalition

By Dan Balz
and Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Aided by widespread fears on unemployment and Social Security, Democrats gained at least 23 seats Tuesday in the House of Representatives, jeopardizing President Ronald Reagan's pledge to "stay the course" on his economic program.

The better-than-expected Democratic showing — leaders of both parties had predicted Democratic gains of no more than 20 seats — cut deeply into the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that gave Mr. Reagan working control of the House. Many of the Democratic newcomers were liberals, replacing conservatives who had ridden into office on Mr. Reagan's coattails in 1980.

The latest available returns showed the Democrats had won 264 House seats and were leading in three other races. Republicans had won 165 seats and were leading in one. Voting for two Georgia seats is not scheduled until Nov. 30 because of redistricting litigation. If both are won by Democrats, as is expected, the Democrats would control 269 House seats to 166 for the Republicans.

Currently Democrats control 241 seats and the Republicans 192, and there are two vacancies in long-term Democratic districts.

The new Congress will not only be more Democratic, it will also be more liberal, and that could affect

Mr. Reagan's continued attempts to press for domestic spending cuts and an increase in the military budget.

Many of Mr. Reagan's major victories in the last two years have been by fewer than 20 votes, and the loss of 25 House seats would seem to put him in a position of having to make major compromises. But White House spokesmen said the president may still be able to forge the kind of conservative coalition that has won him in the past.

Republicans lost seats in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia and Ohio, but they also picked up seats in Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Florida and Nevada.

While only three Democratic incumbents lost their seats, at least 25 Republican congressmen were turned out of office. They included Thomas B. Evans of Delaware, whose image was tarnished by his association with Paula Parkinson, a model and sometime lobbyist; Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, the former Democrat who switched parties at the peak of Mr. Reagan's success last year; and James K. Coyne of Pennsylvania, who was vigorously opposed by groups advocating a nuclear freeze after he switched sides on that issue on the House floor.

The Democrats gained ground in some parts of the South and West and also ran well in districts where the unemployment rate was

higher than the national average of 10.1 percent.

In Michigan, Robert Carr, a former Democratic representative, edged out Representative Jim Duntz in a district that includes Pontiac, where unemployment has been about 28 percent.

In the district around Youngstown, Ohio, an area of high unemployment, Representative Lyle Williams, a Republican, narrowly beat George D. Taback, a former state representative.

And in Illinois, Robert H. Michel, the House minority leader, claimed victory after a seesaw race against G. Douglas Stephens, a Democratic union lawyer, in a district suffering from high unemployment and sagging farm prices.

In a Tennessee race, Cissy Baker, daughter of Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, was a distant loser to James Cooper, the Democratic public service commissioner.

Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, the Democratic chairman of the powerful House Budget Committee, overcame an early threat to gain re-election.

In Mississippi, state Representative Robert G. Clark, a Democrat seeking to become the first black congressman from his state since Reconstruction, lost to Webb Franklin, a former circuit court judge.

And in a Connecticut race that both parties had called crucial, state Senator William E. Curry Jr., a Democrat, lost to state Senator Nancy L. Johnson, a Republican, for the seat of Representative Toby Moffett, who was running for U.S. senator.

Because of retirements, there were 210 Democratic and 167 Republican incumbents seeking re-election. In six districts, two incumbents were thrown together because of redistricting. Republicans ran strongly in most of those districts.

In addition, there were 58 races with no incumbent running, including 21 districts created through redistricting. These were mostly in the South and West and were among the most fought-over districts in the country.

The House races were regarded by both parties as representing a kind of rough national referendum on Mr. Reagan's economic policies. They also were the key to whether the president will be as successful in Congress the next two years as he was the last two.

Though the Democrats were in nominal control of the House, Mr. Reagan pushed his economic program through the 97th Congress fairly easily, partly because of strict party discipline among Republicans and partly because of defections to his side by conservative Democrats, mostly from the South and West.

Few of these defectors, a group of about 40 House members, were in competitive races Tuesday, and most of them are likely to stick with Mr. Reagan in the next Congress.

Perhaps more crucial to Mr. Reagan was the almost unbroken support he received from within his own party.

But during the campaign, some Republicans abandoned the White House because they were in difficult re-election contests. They might be expected to vote with the president again next year once they are safely re-elected.

The tenor of many campaigns this fall, however, indicated there will be more independence among Republicans next year.

RESULTS IN CONTESTS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Here is the list of winners in the races for U.S. House of Representatives. The number before each name is the district number in that state. The notation (R) signifies an incumbent. All data were supplied by The Associated Press.

ALABAMA			MISSOURI			OREGON		
1	Jack Edwards	R (I)	1	William Clay	D (I)	1	Les AuCoin	D (I)
2	William Dickinson	R (I)	2	Robert Young	D (I)	2	Robert Smith	R (I)
3	Bill Nichols	D (I)	3	Richard Gephardt	D (I)	3	James Weaver	D (I)
4	Tom Bevil	D (I)	4	Ike Skelton	D (I)	4	Denny Smith	R (I)
5	Ronnie Burpo	D (I)	5	Alan Wheat	R (I)			
6	Ron Erdreich	D (I)	6	E. Thomas Coleman	R (I)			
7	Richard Shelby	D (I)	7	Gene Taylor	R (I)			
ALASKA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA		
At large:	Don Young	R (I)	1	Pat Williams	D (I)	1	Thomas Foglietta	D (I)
ARIZONA			2	Ron Marlene	R (I)	2	William Gray III	D (I)
1	John McCain	R (I)				3	Robert A. Borski	R (I)
2	Morris Udall	D (I)				4	Joseph P. Kohler	R (I)
3	Bob Stump	R (I)				5	Richard Schulze	R (I)
4	Eldon Rudd	D (I)				6	Gus Vetrone	R (I)
5	Jim McNulty	R (I)				7	Bob Edgar	D (I)
ARKANSAS						8	Peter Kostmayer	D (I)
1	Bill Alexander	D (I)				9	Bud Shuster	R (I)
2	Ed Bethune	D (I)				10	Joseph McDade	R (I)
3	J. Paul Hammerschmidt	R (I)				11	Frank Harrison	D (I)
4	Beryl Anthony	R (I)				12	John Murtha	D (I)
CALIFORNIA						13	Lawrence Coughlin	D (I)
1	Douglas H. Bosco	D (I)				14	William Coyne	R (I)
2	Eugene Chapple	D (I)				15	Robert Walker	R (I)
3	Robert Matsui	D (I)				16	George Gekas	R (I)
4	Phil Burton	D (I)				17	Doug Wolgren	D (I)
5	Vic Fazio	D (I)				18	William Goodling	R (I)
6	Barbara Boxer	D (I)				19	Joseph Goydas	R (I)
7	George Miller	D (I)				20	Thomas J. Ridge	R (I)
8	Ron Dellums	D (I)				21	Austin Murphy	D (I)
9	Fortney Pete Stark	D (I)				22	William Clinger Jr.	R (I)
10	Don Edwards	D (I)						
11	Tom Lantos	R (I)						
12	Ed Zschau	R (I)						
13	Norman Mineta	D (I)						
14	Norman Shumway	R (I)						
15	Tony Coelho	D (I)						
16	Leon Panetta	D (I)						
17	Charles Pashayan	R (I)						
18	Richard Lehman	R (I)						
19	Robert Lagomarsino	R (I)						
20	William Thomas	R (I)						
21	Bobbi Fiedler	R (I)						
22	David Dreier	D (I)						
23	Anthony Beilenson	D (I)						
24	Henry Waxman	D (I)						
25	Edward Roybal	D (I)						
26	Howard Berman	D (I)						
27	Mal Levine	D (I)						
28	Julian Dixon	D (I)						
29	Augustus Hawkins	D (I)						
30	Matthew G. Martinez	D (I)						
31	Mervyn Dymally	D (I)						
32	Glenn Anderson	R (I)						
33	David Driener	R (I)						
34	Estaban Torres	R (I)						
35	Jerry Lewis	R (I)						
36	George Brown	D (I)						
37	Al McCandless	R (I)						
38	Jerry Patterson	R (I)						
39	William Dannemeyer	R (I)						
40	Robert Bortman	R (I)						
41	Bill Lowery	R (I)						
42	Dan Lungren	R (I)						
43	undecided							
44	Jim Bates	D (I)						
45	Duncan Hunter	R (I)						
COLORADO								
1	Patricia Schroeder	D (I)						
2	Timothy Wirth	D (I)						
3	Roy Kogovsek	D (I)						
4	Hank Brown	D (I)						
5	Ken Kramer	R (I)						
6	Jack Swigert	R (I)						
CONNECTICUT								
1	Barbara Blalock Kennedy	D (I)						
2	Samuel Geidenson	D (I)						
3	undecided							
4	Stewart McKinney	R (I)						
5	William Ratchford	R (I)						
6	Nancy L. Johnson	R (I)						
DELAWARE								
At large:	Thomas R. Carper	D						
FLORIDA								
1	Earl Hutto	D (I)						
2	Don Fuqua	D (I)						
3	Charles Bennett	D (I)						
4	Bill Chappell	D (I)						
5	Bill McCollum	D (I)						
6	Buddy Mackay	D (I)						
7	Sam Gibbons	D (I)						
8	C.W. Bill Young	R (I)						
9	Michael Bilirakis	R (I)						
10	William Ireland	D (I)						
11	Bill Nelson	D (I)						
12	Tom Lewis	D (I)						
13	Conlie Mack	R (I)						
14	Dan Mica	D (I)						
15	Clay Shaw	D (I)						
16	Larry Smith	D (I)						
17	William Sherman	D (I)						
18	Claude Pepper	D (I)						
19	Dante Fascell	D (I)						
GEORGIA								
1	Lindsay Thomas	D (I)						
2	Charles Hatcher	D (I)						
3	Richard Roy	D (I)						
4	Election Nov. 30							
5	Election Nov. 30							
6	Newt Gingrich	R (I)						
7	Larry McDonald	D (I)						
8	J. Roy Rowland	D (I)						
9	Ed Jenkins	D (I)						
10	Doug Barnard	D (I)						
HAWAII								
1	Cecil Heffell	D (I)						
2	Daniel K. Akaka	D (I)						
IDAHO								
1	Larry Craig	R (I)						
2	George Hansen	R (I)						
ILLINOIS								
1	Harold Washington	D (I)						
INDIANA								
1	Karl Hall	D (I)						
2	Phillip R. Sharp	R (I)						
3	John P. Hiler	R (I)						
4	Don Coats	R (I)						
5	Edward Madigan	R (I)						
6	Lynn Martin	R (I)						
7	Lane Evans	R (I)						
8	Robert Michel	R (I)						
9	Daniel B. Crane	R (I)						
10	Richard Durbin	R (I)						
11	Melvin Price	D (I)						
12	Paul Simon	D (I)						
IOWA								
1	James Leach	R (I)						
2	Thomas Tauke	R (I)						
3	Cooper Evans	R (I)						
4	Neal Smith	D (I)						
5	Tom Harkin	D (I)						
6	Berkley Bedell	R (I)						
KANSAS								
1	Pat Roberts	R (I)						
2	Larry Slattery	R (I)						
3	Jim Wynn Jr.	R (I)						
4	Don Gillman	R (I)						
5	Robert Whittier	R (I)						
KENTUCKY								
1	Carroll Hubbard	D (I)						
2	William Natcher	D (I)						
3	Romano Mazzoli	R (I)						
4	Gene Snyder	R (I)						
5	Harold Rogers	R (I)						
6	Jerry Hopkins	R (I)						
7	Carl Perkins	R (I)						
LOUISIANA								
1	Bob Livingston	R (I)						
2	Lindsey Boggs	D (I)						
3	W.J. Tausz	D (I)						
4	Charles Buddy Roemer	D (I)						
5	Joseph Adamo	R (I)						
6	W. Hanson Moore	R (I)						
7	John Breaux	D (I)						
8	Gillis Long	D (I)						
MAINE								
1	John R. McKernan	R (I)						
2	Olympia Snowe	R (I)						
MARYLAND								
1	Roy Dyson	D (I)						
2	Clarence Long	D (I)						
3	Barbara Mikulski	D (I)						
4	Marjorie Holt	D (I)						
5	Steny H. Hoyer	D (I)						
6	Beverly Byron	D (I)						
7	Parren J. Mitchell	D (I)						
8	Michael Barnes	D (I)						
MASSACHUSETTS								
1	Silvia Conte	R (I)						
2	Edward Boland	R (I)						
3	Joseph E. Pater	D (I)						

SENATE VOTE STATE-BY-STATE

ARIZONA 100%	413,951	-59%
BROWN JR. 100%	292,638	-41%
WILSON 100%	3,430,899	-47%
CONNECTION 100%	3,897,401	-53%
DELAWARE 100%	83,722	-44%
FLORIDA 100%	1,603,379	-62%
HAWAII 100%	245,386	-82%
INDIANA 98%	819,403	-46%
MAINE 100%	278,568	-61%
MARYLAND 100%	691,358	-63%
MASSACHUSETTS 100%	1,249,014	-61%
MICHIGAN 100%	1,713,300	-58%
MINNESOTA 95%	780,014	-47%
MISSISSIPPI 97%	400,321	-64%
MISSOURI 99%	717,444	-51%
MONTANA 97%	163,080	-64%
NEBRASKA 99%	357,285	-67%
NEVADA 99%	113,009	-48%
NEW JERSEY 100%	1,115,283	-52%
NEW MEXICO 100%	1,043,144	-48%
NORTH DAKOTA 99%	144,425	-65%
OHIO 100%	1,934,904	-58%
PENNSYLVANIA 100%	1,393,851	-40%
RHODE ISLAND 100%	160,480	-49%
TENNESSEE 100%	777,562	-62%
TEXAS 99%	1,781,543	-59%
UTAH 100%	218,895	-41%
VERMONT 100%	78,447	-48%
VIRGINIA 100%	689,818	-49%
WASHINGTON 88%	723,988	-51%
WEST VIRGINIA 99%	382,028	-49%
WISCONSIN 100%	986,718	-64%
WYOMING 99%	72,062	-43%

GOVERNORSHIPS BY STATE

ALABAMA 99%	437,931	-60%
ALASKA 82%	67,314	-47%
ARIZONA 99%	455,640	-63%
ARKANSAS 95%	422,068	-55%
CALIFORNIA 99%	3,492,684	-50%
COLORADO 96%	592,371	-67%
CONNECTICUT 100%	568,430	-53%
FLORIDA 100%	1,705,013	-65%
GEORGIA 99%	725,869	-63%
HAWAII 100%	141,043	-45%
IDAHOW 99%	164,389	-51%
ILLINOIS 96%	1,711,574	-50%
IOWA 100%	482,912	-47%
KANSAS 99%	402,299	-54%
MAINE 100%	280,664	-62%
MARYLAND 100%	692,832	-62%
MASSACHUSETTS 100%	1,221,589	-60%
MICHIGAN 97%	1,500,100	-52%
MINNESOTA 94%	965,879	-59%
NEBRASKA 98%	272,009	-51%
NEVADA 98%	125,788	-43%
NEW HAMPSHIRE 100%	132,503	-47%
NEW MEXICO 100%	1,043,144	-48%
NEW YORK 99%	3,430,899	-47%
OHIO 100%	1,934,904	-58%
OKLAHOMA 99%	541,968	-62%
OREGON 99%	343,062	-37%
PENNSYLVANIA 100%	1,393,851	-40%
RHODE ISLAND 100%	160,480	-49%
SOUTH CAROLINA 99%	464,347	-70%
SOUTH DAKOTA 99%	201,002	-30%
TENNESSEE 100%	777,562	-62%
TEXAS 98%	1,781,543	-59%
VERMONT 100%	78,447	-48%
WISCONSIN 99%	986,718	-64%
WYOMING 99%	72,062	-43%

Republicans Score Crucial Victories To Maintain 54-46 Margin in Senate

By Helen Dewar and Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans have retained their 54-46 edge in the Senate, as expected Democratic gains failed to materialize in Tuesday's voting.

Most political experts had predicted that the Democrats would take from one to three Republican seats in the upper house, and there had even been speculation they might gain the five seats needed to give them control. But Republicans won crucial contests in Virginia and Nevada to offset Democratic victories in New Mexico and New Jersey.

In Nevada, Chic Hecht, a Las Vegas clothing store owner and staunch supporter of President Ronald Reagan, narrowly defeated Senator Howard W. Cannon, a Democrat, who has served four terms. And in Virginia, Representative Paul S. Trible edged Lieutenant Governor Richard J. Davis, a Democrat, for the seat being vacated by Harry F. Byrd Jr., who called himself an independent but generally voted with the Democrats.

Elsewhere, Democrats scored some impressive victories.

In New Jersey, Frank R. Lautenberg defeated Representative Millicent Fenwick, a Republican, for the seat held by Nicholas F. Brady, a Republican.

The Democrats also gained in New Mexico, where the state attorney general, Jeff Bingaman, upset Senator Harrison H. Schmitt, a Republican.

But in a wide-open campaign in Connecticut, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican who has served two terms, turned back Representative Toby Moffett, a Democrat.

Republicans took another hotly contested seat in Utah, where Senator Orrin G. Hatch won by an unexpectedly large margin over Mayor Ted Wilson of Salt Lake City.

They also avoided potential losses in Rhode Island, Minnesota and Missouri.

In two of the more prominent races, Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, a Republican, defeated Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., a Democrat, for the California seat being vacated by S.I. Hayakawa, a Republican; and in Massachusetts, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat, won by a margin large enough to boost his presidential ambitions for 1984.

Also scoring an easy victory was the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat.

Democrats won more of the 33 seats at stake than did the Republicans. But they also had more seats at stake — 20, to the Republicans' 13.

Republicans regarded this election as crucial if they are to retain Senate control following the 1984 and 1986 elections, when they will be defending more seats than they are challenging.

The hard-fought, expensive and sometimes malicious 1982 Senate campaign came two years after Republicans ended 26 years of Democratic control of the upper house.

In the months just after their 1980 victory, the Republicans had hopes of gaining additional ground this year. Those hopes faded, however, as the economy soured and Mr. Reagan's popularity slipped.

In race after race, Democratic candidates focused on the high unemployment rate, which by early October had reached 10.1 percent nationwide and even higher levels in some states.

Social Security was also a heavily exploited issue, with Democrats

pointing to a half-dozen Senate votes in which most Republicans had gone along with Reagan administration efforts to cut spending on the retirement system.

Few Democrats argued for a return to pre-1980 tax and spending policies, however. Mainly, they criticized the Republican record of the last two years. When the Democrats did offer alternatives, they were usually in the nature of mid-course corrections, stopping short of large-scale government intervention.

In many cases, Republicans stressed occasions when they had departed from the Reagan script and emphasized their independence over their loyalty. Several embattled Republican incumbents from the East and Midwest made it known they would appreciate being skipped when the president's campaign schedule was made up.

By mid-October, polls indicated that the Democrats had narrowed the gap in enough states to put them within reach of recapturing control of the Senate.

At that point, many of the more vulnerable Republicans started fighting back with sharpened attacks on their challengers — a counteroffensive that was made possible in part by a campaign financing edge shared by incumbents regardless of party.

As of mid-October, incumbent senators were outspending their challengers by a margin of \$40.5 million to \$25.1 million, according to the Common Cause lobbying organization. Democratic candidates were outspending their Republican counterparts \$43.6 million to \$38.5 million, although Republicans ended up with a narrow spending edge when political party expenditures were included.

Economic Issues Help Democrats Dominate Elections for Governor

By David Hoffman and Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats replaced Republican governors in nine states as the troubled national economy affected elections from the depressed industrial heartland in the Midwest to the Deep South and the Rocky Mountain states.

The victories Tuesday gave Democrats their biggest statewide gains since 1970. Going into the balloting, the Democrats already held 27 of the 50 governorships.

A total of 35 governorships were contested, 20 of which are held by Democrats and 16 by Republicans. On Wednesday, it was clear the Democrats had won 27 statewide races and the Republicans eight, with Illinois still undecided.

Democrats took away Republican governorships in Alaska, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, Arkansas and Nebraska and registered a stunning upset of an incumbent in Texas.

But they yielded the statehouses in California and New Hampshire to the Republicans.

Despite their California loss, the Democrats' gains were concentrated in the large states. Going into Tuesday's balloting, Republicans held governorships in six of the 10 largest states, but with votes still being counted, appeared likely to retain only two or three.

In New York, Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, narrowly defeated Lewis E. Lehrman, a Republican drugstore magnate, in a liberal-conservative

showdown. The race was close, but Mr. Lehrman, who spent more than \$10 million advocating a supply-side economic course for New York, conceded defeat Wednesday.

In another close battle, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois led former Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, his Democratic opponent, by about 34,000 votes with 97 percent of the precincts tallied.

In California, Attorney General George Deukmejian, a Republican, defeated Tom Bradley, the Democratic mayor of Los Angeles. Mr. Bradley, who sought to become the first black elected governor, had led in polls throughout the campaign.

In another race in a big state, the incumbent in Pennsylvania, Richard L. Thornburgh, pulled off a surprisingly narrow escape as Democrats turned out a big anti-Republican vote in Philadelphia.

In Alabama, George C. Wallace, once a symbol of segregation who this year successfully courted black voters, defeated Mayor Emory Folmar of Montgomery to win an unprecedented fourth term as governor. Mr. Wallace, who was left

crippled and nearly deaf by an assassination attempt during his 1972 Democratic presidential bid, returns to a job he last held four years ago.

Three other Democrats reclaimed offices they were voted out of four years ago: Bill Clinton in Arkansas, Michael S. Dukakis in Massachusetts and Rudy Perpich in Minnesota.

Democrats went into Tuesday's election with high expectations, but even they were surprised by the upset victory scored in Texas by Attorney General Mark White over Governor William P. Clements Jr., a Republican who spent \$12 million defending his seat.

The Democratic gains will provide the party with an expanded and more secure base from which to launch a run at the White House in 1984. The conventional political wisdom is that a governor can provide his party's presidential candidate with a local organization to get out the vote.

From coast to coast, the races were dogfights on the severe tax and budget squeezes in recession-racked state capitals.

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EC Socialists Expected To Re-elect den Uyl

BRUSSELS — Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands is expected to be re-elected president of the Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community when it holds its biennial congress in Paris Nov. 12-13, a spokesman said Wednesday.

"Den Uyl is the only declared candidate so far," the spokesman said of the former Dutch prime minister. Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external affairs, André Chanderagor, French minister for European affairs, and Piet Dankert, president of the European Parliament, are expected to be among those attending the session.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Between Brezhnev's Lines

They don't have elections in the Soviet Union. President Leonid Brezhnev need never fear that Pravda will find him less than infallible. But even within a nominally monolithic society there are clashing interests, and domestic discontent matters. In a real sense Mr. Brezhnev spoke last week as a beleaguered incumbent worried about the campaign morale of his troops.

Viewed narrowly, his speech to the military establishment was novel chiefly for its tough tone. Sacrificing butter for guns has been a settled choice during Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year reign. By one reckoning, defense spending has more than doubled in that time, increasing 4 percent a year. He promises more of the same, blaming the threats he hears coming from an America that is rearming.

But tone matters. To regard the defensiveness of Mr. Brezhnev only as a sign of Soviet weakness is to forget that Moscow and Washington are joined by the bond of nuclear terror. When American stridency finds a Soviet echo, that bond is strained — to the world's alarm. Tellingly, Mr. Brezhnev's rough words were followed by a moderating appeal for renewed arms talks from his chief deputy, Konstantin Chernenko.

The Soviet leaders are clearly nettled by President Reagan's offhand remarks about Soviet behavior, and just as clearly worried by a U.S. commitment to new weapons that they think are destabilizing. Conceivably,

Moscow has written off any hope of doing business with the Reagan administration, but the verdict is not in. The road to détente, after all, had its start under Richard Nixon.

As rarely before, the Soviet Union's own troubles provide an opening for resourceful diplomacy. A founding economy depends on the American grain that Mr. Reagan is so eager to sell. Moscow is stuck with the colossal costs of a failed Polish policy and the bloody occupation in Afghanistan. It has been visibly impotent as its Syrian and Palestinian allies lost to Israel in Lebanon.

Small wonder that Mr. Brezhnev is defensive. Small wonder, too, that in the context of his frustrations with the United States he spoke yearningly about a possible accommodation with China. But even by his own account the current talks with Beijing have so far yielded no real results, despite the evident Soviet interest in withdrawing divisions from the Chinese frontier.

Effective arms control, it is said, can only be negotiated from strength. But there is strength and strength. For all the argument about the military balance, the political balance is now in the West's favor. Mr. Reagan sees nothing immoral about feeding the Soviet Union with U.S. grain. Nor would there be anything immoral in addressing Soviet fears about a new generation of weaponry. Those fears call for more than bear-baiting.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wishful Budget Thinking

The United States Treasury has announced that the federal deficit for fiscal 1982, ending last month, was \$110.7 billion. There is nothing startling about that number. A large deficit, in the rough of a long and severe recession, is predictable and proper. But the figure illustrates the dilemma confronting the people who make policy. Big deficits tend to keep interest rates high, prolonging the recession and discouraging economic growth. However, the only real way to close the deficit is by raising taxes, and higher taxes also retard economic growth.

"The past year's deficit would be less disquieting if it did not appear to be the beginning of a succession of very large ones. The administration's original estimate last February of the deficit for the year now beginning was \$91.5 billion. In the midsummer review, the figure was up to \$115 billion. When the next budget comes out three months from now, it will probably be up around \$155 billion — and that assumes a recovery starting in the spring.

What accounts for this drift in the numbers? In the past several years it has been the consistent habit of people in official positions — the Carter administration, toward the end, as well as its successor, and Congress as well as the White House — to use implausibly favorable economic forecasts. Most of the budget numbers since early 1980 have been based on official predictions of performance that lay far beyond the limits of probability.

It is not merely the difficulty of forecasting recessions with precision. It is as though public officials found it impossible to bring themselves to use the estimates that most other people consider realistic. The implications, particularly in terms of taxes, are too painful to be contemplated. In that respect, the rising deficits reflect the country's reluctance to come to terms with the budget shortfall, and more important, with the probability that the world has entered a prolonged phase of economic growth much slower than that of the past generation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Gandhi + Zia = Good News

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, and Gen. Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's disciplinarian ruler, have at last met on home soil. The outcome was a pleasant surprise and, perhaps, an encouraging start after more than three decades of war and bitterness. For a start, the optimistic tone of the encounter was a refreshing change from the sterile name-calling of the past. The decision to set up a joint commission to improve economic relations and look into the possibility of negotiating a non-aggression pact at least points to a willingness to get down to the root causes with have led to three major wars.

India and Pakistan would not be the only ones to gain from peace between them. The West would find itself able to develop a closer and ultimately more profitable relationship with the world's second most populous nation, rather than be torn between a prickly India and a strategically important Pakistan.

—The Financial Times (London).

Culture and Development

More than a generation after Bandung, which, in Nehru's words, was the final appeal by the poor to the moral conscience of the West, and 22 years after the dawn of African independence, where do we stand? Statistically, the situation is not rosy: 30 percent of the world's population accounts for close on 80 percent of the output of modern industries. Remarkable efforts have, it is true, been made in education and culture, and some countries, such as Senegal, allocate more than 30 percent of their budget to them.

Literacy is still, however, a serious obstacle in most African countries. Many countries look abroad for their cultural models, with the result that national realities are slow to be recognized. The rich increasingly put on airs of cultural superiority, widening the gap between North and South and making 10 to 15 nations, according to Maurice Gurnier, a recently deceased member of the Club of Rome, the masters of the world's destiny. And yet a different future lies within our reach, provided that we can lay the foundations for it in the present, as Roger Garaudy recommends in his celebrated *Appel aux vivants*. This is possible even though we suffer, like Faust, for selling our souls to the devil in exchange for material advantage.

Development has hitherto been seen in ex-

clusively economic terms. At best, the new course adopted — the modernization that sweeps aside the certainties of the past, the rush into industrial expansion unrelated to agricultural development, and the inappropriate transfer of technology — can only result in foreign-inspired systems. Our blueprints for society have often overlooked the cultural dimension; that dimension must now be incorporated into our plans so as to put an end to the maldevelopment born of the slavish imitation of alien models.

—A.N. Sylla in *Le Soleil* (Dakar).

Whitewashing the Pipeline?

Somewhere in the northern Soviet Union, laborers are battling the permafrost, cold temperatures and high winds to construct the Siberia-to-West Europe gas pipeline. There have been reports that the laborers are slaves. To find out, West European nations have called for an investigation. What should one expect the Europeans to find? Will the Soviets amicably open their borders to allow the Europeans to get truthful answers? Or is it more likely that the Soviets will allow the investigators to see only the people and places the Soviets want them to see?

The Soviet Union has refused the United Nations access to data that may prove or disprove charges that the Soviets have tested chemical weapons on innocent civilians in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The Soviets have denied United Nations investigators access to any information about a plant accident and anthrax outbreak that may have killed hundreds of Soviet laborers.

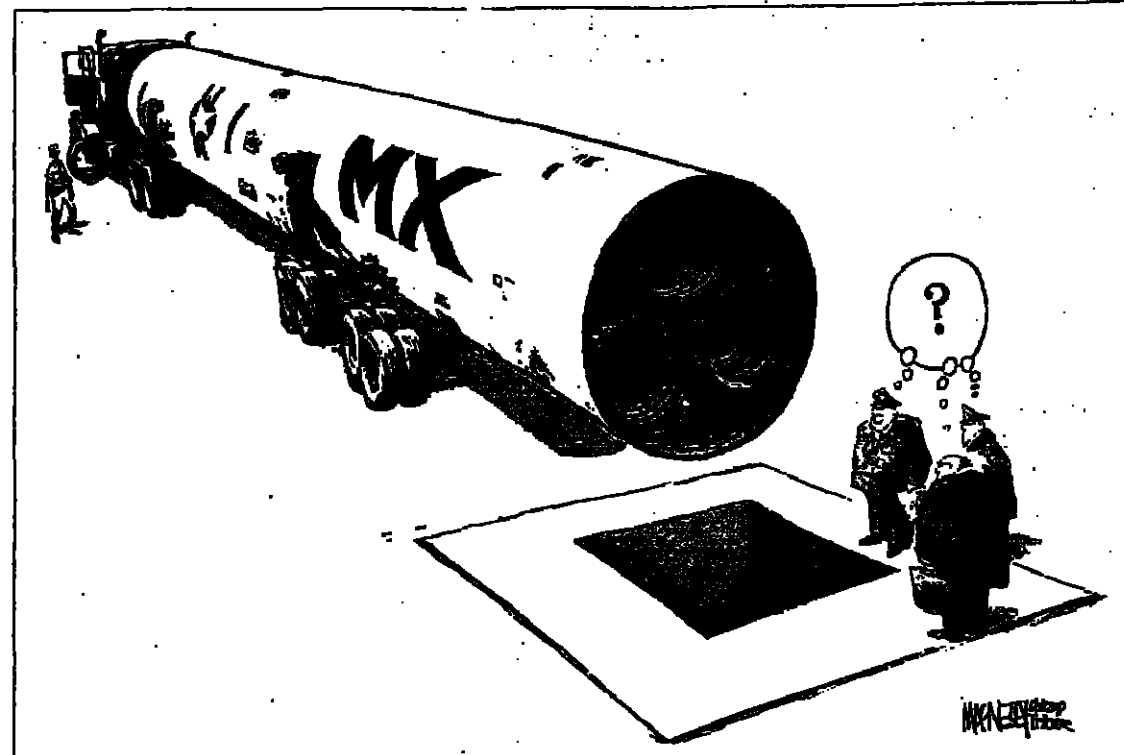
The mere suggestion that the Soviets will tell the Europeans whether or not slaves are being used to build the controversial pipeline is absurd. A whitewash is more likely.

—The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

Is Ulster Ungovernable?

Was it a good idea to end direct administration of the province? Unsatisfactory as the system may seem in theory, it was not such a failure after all, since it at least prevented overtly violent conflict. Every successive secretary of state in Belfast for the last 10 years has tried to give his name to a devolution formula, and none has succeeded. James Prior's failure is thus not unique. However, it may turn out to be the most portentous.

—Le Monde (Paris).



Will Reagan Rethink Arms Policies?

The President Should Take Advice on the MX

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has promised to decide within the next couple of weeks on a plan for MX missiles to present to the new Congress. The decision was deliberately deferred until after Tuesday's elections, but now it can be expected quickly.

The Defense Department favors "dense pack," an untested technical idea. It is based on the expectation that if U.S. missile silos are clustered tightly, incoming Soviet missiles could not be timed to explode at the same precise fraction of a second and would self-destruct in the air, a thesis called "fratricide." Then they could only destroy a portion of the MXs, leaving the rest invulnerable to rise from the rubble and wipe out remaining Soviet missiles.

There is a good deal of doubt among the experts, who can neither prove nor disprove that this would work. But the notion has won support from political hard-liners because it would avert furious public argument about missile sites. They could all be on federally owned land. And there is no other proposal that comes near meeting both military arguments for "invulnerable" land-based missiles and political constraints.

Even so, there is sure to be a fiercely divisive debate in Congress if the

administration insists on MX in dense-pack. There are several levels of reasoning from concern about the soaring defense budget and its effect on the economy, to concern about the arms race on its own terms.

At the White House, the importance of the vote on nuclear freeze proposals is discounted. But clearly the size of the pro-freeze ballot will matter, within the administration and in congressional reaction when and if the MX plan is presented.

It is not too late for the president still to decide that the MX is not a good way to deal with the issue of strategic balance. But there will be very little time left to sway him.

One thing practically everybody in this argumentative administration agrees on is that when President Reagan makes up his mind, he is terribly hard to budge again no matter how great the pressure. His closest aides back him on that, a fact reflected in Washington's notorious acronymic saying to undo the trouble with allies over the Soviet pipeline sanctions.

There is even a new Washington word to express this mind that being seen to change his mind is worse for Mr. Reagan than any policy box provoked by a poor decision. "Above

all," aides say, "we must be sure not to 'Carterize' the president."

So it is urgent to press the implications of the MX decision on him before he takes a final stand. Even opponents within the administration of the Defense Department's attempt to buy "more of everything," as Secretary Caspar Weinberger was urging last year, would not like to see cuts made for strictly budget or political reasons. They fear it would signal to the Russians that the United States feels internally weak.

But there are still good reasons for dropping MX, slowing the increase in defense spending and avoiding a knockdown partisan fight on defense policy which certainly would not reinforce any Soviet impression of American resolve. These reasons have not been well marshaled inside the administration, and probably can't be. But it is crucial for this to be done quickly, and Mr. Reagan has a fine opportunity. There is a pool of men no longer in office who have each had direct responsibility for the perennial struggle of allocating defense resources. They know what mistakes were made and why, what is the difference between cutting vital corners and cutting fat, which assumptions

Post-Election Hangover: The Future Looks Glum

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — On the morning after the hoopla of a national election comes the hangover. The problems neglected by the survivors remain on their desks, and the bills come in. It is hard to believe that so many politicians, including the president, could have talked so much to so many people in the last few weeks without producing a single speech anybody remembers on the major problems of the coming years.

For the problems before this and

all other nations are much more serious than that. People are out of work in the United States, businesses are failing at a record rate, not primarily because Ronald Reagan loves the rich and hates the poor — although he sometimes forgets the difference — but because the world is changing faster than we can change ourselves or our political institutions.

For the first time in history we now have a world economy struggling against national laws created by Americans operating all over the globe and Americans driving around in their Toyotas listening to their Soys to the news that Detroit is no longer the automotive capital of the world. This is something wholly new. We are living in a revolutionary period. The world is being transformed not by the politicians but by physicians, who are preserving life at the beginning and prolonging it at the end, and by scientists who have created a communications revolution and are spreading the news by radio and television all over the world that hunger is not inevitable but avoidable.

These issues are obviously worth discussing, but in the midterm elections they have not been discussed, and maybe that is understandable.

The question now is what the president will do after he wins the vote, and whether he will get off the political vaudeville circuit and get down to these fundamental economic and foreign policy questions in the last two years of his term. The outlook is not very encouraging.

He warned Congress that after he and they went off on the high jinks of the campaign, he would bring them back at the end of November to deal with five basic issues.

He would ask Congress, he said, to pass 11 appropriation bills and insist that they keep their pledge to save \$3 in expenditures for every \$1 in new revenues; to reconsider a constitutional amendment to balance the budget; to act on regulatory reform; to pass new laws to deal with inner-city and rural poverty; and to pass a clean air bill that would make it possible for industry to rebuild its productivity and create more jobs.

This is not very far from what the old Congress is likely to regard with thanks as a Thanksgiving Day agenda, or the new Congress is likely to approve after the Christmas recess. But the president will insist on it, and he has threatened to veto any budget-busting measures the Democrats propose. So there will be a tussle for the next few weeks when the leaders of both parties analyze the consequences of the elections and plan for the presidential contest of 1984.

Now what to do about the control of nuclear arms with the Soviet Union; the crisis in the Middle East; the maintenance of the Marines in that area under the War Powers Act; the struggle with the allies over trade with the Soviet Union; the problems of Beijing, now talking about a reconciliation with Moscow. None of these were on the president's agenda for discussion with Congress, although all require an understanding between the parties under the new division of power in the House and Senate.

After the election hangover, when they all forget the silly things they said during the campaign, maybe they will settle down to a serious debate on the main issues of the changing world. But don't bet on it.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Norway and NATO

Regarding "Norway's Labor Party and Missiles for NATO" (Letters, Oct. 3), I refer to the letter from the Norwegian Labor Party leader, Gro Harlem Brundtland, about financing NATO missile launchers. Mrs. Brundtland criticized Reuters' coverage of remarks she made on the subject. The International Herald Tribune carried these remarks on Oct. 4.

We have checked with our correspondent in Oslo. He informs us that we should have made clear that the Labor Party was not simply opposed to contributing toward such costs, but that it was opposed to contributing until parliament in the countries directly involved in the launchers had first themselves decided to go ahead with the financing.

Our correspondent also confirms that Mrs. Brundtland did not "urge postponing of construction of the launchers pending the results of the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks," as we said. This resulted from our correspondent trying to put Mrs. Brundtland's remarks into context, and he should not have inserted this sentence in his story.

Finally, instead of referring to "21 anti-NATO" Labor members of Parliament near the end of the story, we should have said "21 members of Parliament opposed to NATO's missile modernization program."

We much regret these errors and the fact that they led to Mrs. Brundtland writing to your newspaper.

GRAHAM WILLIAMS,

News Editor (Europe),

Reuters, London.

About Palestine

The Begin government receives powerful assistance in its aims of legitimizing Palestinian claims to the homeland and completing its de facto annexation of the West Bank when a paper like the International Herald Tribune refers (World Briefs, Oct. 22) to a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport, expelled from Palestinian land held to be Jordanian under international law, as — with no quotation marks — a foreign academic.

WILLET WEEKS,

Makhtar, Tunisia.

Regarding "In Palestine: Room for Debate" (IHT, Oct. 23):

Mohammed Tarbush propounds a series of questions, each of which implies some form of Israeli discrimination against the Arab population. Would he care to tell us what future he has in mind for the Jewish population in the event of a PLO takeover?

Hardly a Crash

Regarding "Dow Jones Average Plunges 36.33 Points" (IHT, Oct. 26): The headline on the front page of your Oct. 26 issue was correct. The Dow Jones industrial average did plunge 36.33 points. But the thrust of the first few paragraphs of the article was tendentious if not misleading.

According to your own figures, the Dow average on Oct. 28, 1929, fell from 298.97 to 260.64, which represented a drop of 12.64 percent. On Oct. 25, 1982, the Dow average fell from 1,031.46 to 995.13, which was a drop of 3.52 percent.

In figures it was, as you stated, "the largest one-day fall since the stock market crash of 1929." In fact, as witnessed by the percentage comparison, the 1982 drop was an expected market correction, although somewhat larger than normal.

It seems to me that the task of a first-class "news" paper is to point out the proper relationships in important matters such as this.

CARL J. STEINER,

Küsmacht, West Germany.

Honing and Honing

David Broder (in "In America, All Honorable Men," IHT, Oct. 21) tells how a voter may "hone in on the most familiar [name], the way the supermarket shopper picks out the heavily advertised brand name from the jumble of ketchup." Mr. Broder should hone his writing skills and hone in on his favorite ketchup.

That aside, I enjoy his topical and provocative writing.

L.E. RODEWALD,

Cairo.

A Neologism Translated

Regarding "Translation: A Multilingual Treaty of Robert Triffin" (Oct. 27): I don't see why "sensational" should be impossible to translate into German — say, as "sensational." I wouldn't know about Japanese.

ANSELM HEYER,

Mainz, West Germany.

Looking Back Quietly at Vietnam

By Philip Geyelin

SALADO, Texas — Strictly speaking, this isn't a town. There is no authority. Volunteers fight fires. A country patrolman fights crime. Midway between Waco and Austin just off Route 35 (halfway from everywhere, really), it sits in overpowering serenity among gently rolling hills alongside a spring-fed creek where you can watch the glide of sleek fish in clear waters and pick fresh watercress. You can also browse through art galleries and frontier antique stores, buy knitting yarn, or ogle high-fashion women's wear at Grace Jones' elegant boutique.

Salado was a welcome stopping point for stagecoaches and cattle drives. You find its hospitality now in the discreetly affluent new homes and restored ranch houses of its 1,500 inhabitants, who are mostly writers, artists and a rich mix of professional retirees.

Hardly the place, you would say, to spend a mind-bending weekend struggling in the company of 150 Central Texans and a few visitors from more distant places for a better understanding of the horrors and the agony, the origins and the tragic finale, the meaning and the consequences of the Vietnam War.

But it was just the right place as it turned out. The symposium was organized by Salado's latest refugee from urban burly-burly, Dr. Harry Wilmer's new Institute for the Humanities. The institute defines humanities as the "family of knowledge that deals with what it has been, and is, to be human, to make value judgments, to select the wiser course of action." In that spirit the question was: "What does a humanities perspective on the Vietnam experience tell us that may be useful in the 1980s?"

Plenty, was the answer from panelists and participants who included a poet, three generals, professors, psychiatrists, news people, a delegation of Vietnam veterans and Lyndon Johnson's national security adviser, Walt Rostow.

The poet, Robert Bly, who won the National Book Award for his Vietnam protest poems, read from his own work — of body counts, napalm, booby-trapped Vietnamese children exploding in the arms of American soldiers. He spoke of the erosion of male confidence in America — a generational break, he said, because "the older men lied to the younger ones."

Historians traced painstakingly the history of involvement, identifying each irreversible step, unrecognized as such at the time.

A general estimated that 70 percent of the generals leading the troops had no sense of a clear military objective, other than to kill more of the enemy than could infiltrate. Hence the body count.

Walt Rostow sought to convey a sense of the abiding importance of Southeast Asia to U.S. security.

Next time, said the generals, the war planners would have to take the media's tendency to "sensationalize" as a "given" and design a strategy that could stand up under public dissent. Government dissembling, the postwar rejection of those who served, the inherent unworkability of limited war, the inadequacy of congressional oversight in the beginning and the congressional handcuffs in the end — pretty nearly every aspect of the post-Vietnam debate was addressed.

That most of it was either controversial or inconclusive or even occa-

sionally inflammatory is beside the point. The point was that it played to a packed house, largely composed of ordinary citizens, many of them well along in years. They wanted to know what hit them. How it was that they came to discover in the late 1960s or early 1970s (many couldn't put a date on it) that things had gone terribly wrong, without them knowing it. They were concerned because, still not understanding how it happened, they might unwittingly allow it to happen again.

On display was the "Vietnam Syndrome" in its most positive form. It was nothing so simple or rejectionist as "neo-isolationism." Neither was there the deep disenchantment with past management that translates into reflexive distrust for any management. The news was not so much in what was said as in the spirit of earnest inquiry after so many years of almost a conspiracy to turn away.

We broke up into luncheon groups and at one of them, gathered in a ring of chairs under parched live oaks in the fall sunshine, we went around the circle, asking participants why they were there. An older lady, graying and grandmotherly, expressed what seemed to be the sense of the meeting: a welling up of genuine concern. She was getting on, she said, and never had understood or even been caught up in the question of Vietnam. But she was worried about the future of the world; she had come in search of information.

Salado is a far piece from the places where policy is made. But it might not be a bad place for the policy-makers of the moment to repair to from time to time to contemplate their handiwork.

The Washington Post.

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Thatcher Reiterates Anti-Inflation Resolve In Face of Joblessness

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II opened the 1982-83 session of Parliament on Wednesday with a pledge from the Conservative Party government to stick to its economic policies aimed at reducing inflation.

The queen's speech was written by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as an outline of its legislative plans for the next 12 months. The queen, wearing the imperial state crown and full ceremonial regalia, said in the House of Lords that the government was deeply aware of the anxieties and distress caused by unemployment. Policies will be determined, she said, by the need to foster sustainable growth in output and thus a lasting reduction in the number of jobless, now just under 3.3 million.

"This will require the achievement of a continuing fall in the rate of inflation," she said. Inflation has slowed to about 8 percent a year from a 1980 peak of nearly 22 percent.

According to tradition, Mrs. Thatcher and Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, surrounded by other legislators from the 635-member House of Commons, stood behind a barrier at the foot of the lords' chamber. Members of the elected Commons, where the government wields political power, are barred by protocol from entering the House of Lords. They were summoned to the entrance of the chamber by an official in knee-breeches known as Black Rod.

The queen drove to Parliament in the gilded Irish state coach drawn by four Windsor gray horses with a mounted escort of plumed and helmeted Life Guards. Police marksmen were poised on rooftops along the one-mile (1.6-

kilometer) route between Buckingham Palace and Parliament. Police faced the crowds every few yards.

The queen's eight-minute speech was seen as a program for clearing outstanding parliamentary business before a general election that many politicians believe could be less than a year away.

Mrs. Thatcher, elected prime minister in 1979, must call an election by May 1984. A public opinion poll by Market Opinion Research International, published Wednesday in the Daily Star, gave Mrs. Thatcher's party an 11-percentage-point lead over the Labor Party.

Official sources said the government remained committed to meeting the NATO goal of inflation-adjusted annual growth of 3 percent in the military budget at least until 1985-86.

The queen reiterated proposals to sell shares of state-owned enterprises. Private investors are to be allowed to buy shares in British Telecom and British Shipbuilders.

A 51-percent share of government-owned Britoil, the North Sea oil exploration and production company, goes up for sale this month.

It would be more difficult to sell shares in such ailing state-owned corporations as BL Ltd., the carmaker, or British Rail or British Steel Corp.

Labor has denounced the sales of profitable state-owned enterprises. Bryan Stanley, secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, described the plans to sell British Telecom as "an act of economic vandalism."



Queen Elizabeth II speaking to Parliament on Wednesday.

Pope Asks Halt to Arms Race in Madrid Speech

By Dennis Redmont
The Associated Press

MADRID — Pope John Paul II implored scientists Wednesday to call a halt to the world's arms race and to refuse to fashion new instruments of death.

"It is a scandal of our time that many researchers are dedicated to improving new weapons for war that one day could prove fatal," the pope told a gathering of Spanish professors and intellectuals at Madrid's Complutense University.

"Conscience must be awakened," he added. "Your responsibility and the possibilities of influence on public opinion are immense. Make them serve the cause of peace and the real progress of man."

On the fourth day of his 10-day tour of Spain, the first ever by a sitting pope, the 62-year-old pontiff conceded that he was feeling tired.

Yet he managed to follow a busy schedule of meetings with groups of Poles, Protestants, Jews, journalists and professors, to hold an afternoon Mass for 30,000 in a working-class neighborhood of Madrid, and to lead an evening prayer service for youngsters in the city's 130,000-seat Bernabeu stadium.

The pope said Mass on Wednesday afternoon from a platform near a housing project in the Orcasitas district of southern Madrid. The neighborhood's relatively new buildings have fallen into disrepair, and community leaders say crime — particularly drug abuse — is rising. Attendance at church is declining, they add.

John Paul took note of the "numerous and serious problems of a new neighborhood" but urged Catholics to "spread the good word in the face of rebuffs, incomprehensions and battles."

Reporters asked John Paul if he was feeling the strain of his 16-city tour. "Your fatigue and mine are interrelated," he replied, grinning.

But on Wednesday morning, he was up early, meeting with representatives of Spain's other Christian churches. That session was followed by one with 200 members of Spain's small Polish community.

At the pope's side was the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who met with John Paul last week

at the Vatican to discuss Polish martial law. After the meeting Wednesday, Archbishop Glemp flew back to Rome.

Also on Wednesday, the pope had his first meeting with a Jewish delegation since Sept. 15, when he received Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. A group of about a dozen Jews — representing Spain's community of 12,000 Sephardic Jews — urged the pontiff to speak out more strongly against terrorism.

Iran Claims Successes In 2d Day of Offensive

Reuters

LONDON — Iran said Wednesday that its forces had wiped out 40 Iraqi tanks and armored cars in the second phase of its offensive in the central sector of the Gulf war.

A military communiqué carried by Tehran radio said revolutionary guardsmen had taken Iraqi troops by surprise Tuesday night, destroying two battalions and capturing 22 tanks and armored cars. It said Iran had retaken two more military outposts and was now in control of 115 square miles (300 square kilometers) of the territory occupied by Iraq at the start of the war more than two years ago.

Iraq said, however, that its forces had repulsed the attack and were inflicting heavy losses on the Iranians.

In Baghdad, a spokesman for the military said that Iraqi planes and gunships struck at dawn Wednesday at Iranian positions. The spokesman, quoted by the Iranian news agency, said the latest Iranian offensive had collapsed and fighting on the ground had subsided into artillery duels.

Iraq said Tuesday that it had repulsed the Iranian attack west of the Iranian city of Dezful in the first phase of the offensive Monday.

The Iraqi spokesman said Wednesday's air strikes were destroying Iranian positions, armor and gun emplacements.

"The enemy's offensive failed, the situation has stabilized in favor of the Iraqi forces, and what has remained of the activities on the front has been reduced to artillery duels," he said.

The Iranian communiqué said an Iraqi battalion had been surrounded and was on the verge of destruction. It said that since the latest offensive began 200 Iraqis had been killed and 300 wounded and more than 1,000 Iraqi soldiers had been taken prisoner.

Defections by Leftists Threaten Irish Coalition

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — The defection of three leftist allies appears to have doomed the minority Fianna Fail government to defeat in a parliamentary vote of confidence expected Thursday.

If the government loses, Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey will have to call Ireland's third general election in 18 months. At the end of a two-day debate on the economic crisis, it appeared Tuesday that Mr. Haughey's party would lose by two votes.

After the debate, the three deputies of the Workers' Party said they would vote against him because

they opposed government plans for cuts in health spending.

Fianna Fail leaders met with the three to try to persuade them to change their decision. But party sources said it was unlikely that Mr. Haughey would be able to meet their demands for radical changes in his economic strategy.

An independent socialist, Tony Gregory, said he would abstain in Thursday's vote. Mr. Gregory and the Workers' Party members have kept Fianna Fail in power since an election Feb. 18 led to the formation of the minority coalition.

Without those four, Mr. Haughey can muster only 80 votes in the 166-member Dail.

Fianna Fail won 81 seats in February, but one is empty because of the death two weeks ago of Bill Loughname, one of Mr. Haughey's strongest supporters. Another deputy, Jim Gibbons, has been hospitalized because of heart problems.

The opposition Fine Gael and Labor Parties have 78 seats between them, and another independent socialist, Jim Kemmy, votes with them. The defection of the three Workers' Party members would give the opposition 82 votes.

The Dail's speaker, John O'Connell, can vote only to break a tie.

His vote has saved Mr. Haughey three times in the past eight months.

The Fine Gael leader, Garret FitzGerald, introduced the no-confidence motion Tuesday with an allegation that Mr. Haughey delayed a vote on his plan to curb Ireland's accelerating economic crisis.

A record 166,000 people, or 13.5 percent of the working population, are unemployed. Inflation is running at an annual rate of 17 percent, and the country's balance of payments deficit stands at 1.36 billion Irish pounds (\$1.75 billion).

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U.S. Church Council Facing New Criticism

By Charles Austin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Council of Churches has taken extraordinary steps to counter magazine and broadcast reports that its leaders say have unfairly linked the group to leftist political and social programs.

The nation's largest ecumenical organization, long a favorite target of the religious and political right, also faces new criticism from another front: a small but well-organized coalition of theologians and others who consider themselves political centrists. These new critics say they feel that statements by the council on social issues show a lack of appreciation for American democracy.

Some of the criticism echoes earlier allegations that national church organizations have adopted a thoroughgoing leftist political stance and abandoned the Bible as the authority for Christian life. But while these charges came from the religious and political right, the new attacks come from people who disavow connections with extremist views.

Officials of the National Council of Churches, including its president, James Armstrong, a United Methodist bishop, say they are taking the criticism seriously, but they are angry at how the organization is portrayed. They say the articles and broadcast interviews characterize the council as more interested in Marxist political theory than in preaching the Gospel.

Before this week's meeting of the council's 180-member governing board, the organization of 32 Protestant and Orthodox church bodies published a special issue of its tabloid newspaper in an effort to dispel what it calls myths about the agency that have resurfaced in recent months.

The council's office of news and

Blast at Japan Mine Kills 5

SAPPORO, Japan — Five workers were killed Wednesday when a gas leak caused an explosion in a coal mine about 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of here.

information has also distributed a background memorandum telling supporters how to respond to criticism that appeared in a Reader's Digest article and a recent television program.

Church leaders also expect a forthcoming article in Reader's Digest to be unfavorable to the National Council of Churches and have written the magazine to complain about the writer, Rael Jean Isaac, and how research for the article was handled.

A spokesman for Reader's Digest said this week that the magazine believed the article "had been carefully researched." The spokesman said he was unaware of the council's letter.

Mr. Armstrong, the council president, appeared on "Facing Line," a widely syndicated television program, where William F. Buckley Jr., the host, chastised him for the council's opposition to the Vietnam War and for its current views on nuclear disarmament.

The CBS television program "60 Minutes" is preparing a segment on the national council that church officials expect to be critical of their activities.

Much of the increased criticism of the council comes from the Institute for Religion and Democracy, whose members describe themselves as political centrists. The institute, based in Washington, has only about 800 members, but it has collected more than \$350,000 in grants from foundations and individuals to pursue its criticism of liberal religion.

Council officials discount the impact of the institute and similar groups. And despite the recent criticism, the agenda for the three-day governing board meeting, which opened Wednesday, is packed with discussions on military draft and human rights.

"I don't think the critiques have had much direct effect on us," said Arie Brouwer, a member of the council's governing board who is general secretary of the Reformed Church in America. But he added, "The sentiments they represent may be becoming more visible among our people."



A DISPUTED OASIS — An Israeli soldier stands guard in front of the new hotel in Taba, a disputed area on the Egyptian-Israeli border, overlooking the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel inaugurated the hotel Monday, but Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said that he was confident the area would be handed over to Egypt and Cairo would take over the hotel and pay for it.

Argentina's Former Naval Leader Held for Remarks on Subversion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Emilio Massera, a retired commander in chief of the navy and member of the ruling junta, has been placed under arrest for 20 days, the Argentine news agency DYN said.

The agency said Tuesday that Mr. Massera was ordered arrested by the navy's high command because

of statements he made last week at a round-table discussion organized by the Roman Catholic magazine Esquiu.

Mr. Massera said that Licio Gelli, the head of the clandestine Italian Masonic lodge Propaganda Due, had lent Argentina services "of indisputable merit in the fight against subversion and in the maintenance of our image abroad."

Mr. Gelli was employed by the Argentine government as a commercial attaché in the late 1970s, working out of the country's diplomatic offices in Italy. When Mr. Gelli was arrested earlier this year in Switzerland as a fugitive, he was carrying an Argentine passport.

At the discussion, Mr. Massera also said there existed in Argentina paramilitary groups "which are part of the power structure that try to destabilize the government in order to perpetuate a military situation that now doesn't have any reason for being."

In a statement issued Tuesday night, the Change for Social Democracy Party, which Mr. Massera heads, said that "the arrest of Admiral Massera has a clear political motivation."

Mr. Massera was a member of

the original three-man junta that replaced President Isabel Perón following her overthrow by the armed forces in March 1976. He retired from the navy in September 1977.

Political opponents of the admiral have alleged that he paid money to leftist guerrillas who fought a bloody campaign against the government in the late 1970s. His name has also been mentioned in connection with a series of political murders and kidnappings.

Also on Tuesday night, the government ordered the closing of two magazines for "distorting information." One was the bimonthly magazine Linia published by the Peronist Party, which is highly critical of the military government.

The other, Quorum, had only recently appeared and is printed on presses owned by the family of Juan Alemán, former treasury secretary. Mr. Alemán began making a series of allegations against the former navy chief last August.

The government has now closed three magazines in the last few days following a warning that it would not tolerate a press that carried out campaigns that were "divisive, pernicious and destabilizing."

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India's Police Crisis Reaches a Boiling Point

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — For two days in August, Bombay's privileged residents looked down from their high-rise apartments and watched a nightmare come to life.

A third of the city's demoralized, overworked policemen had gone on strike, and mobs were roaming the streets looting, setting fires and destroying property. Many policemen had joined the marauders and were venting their frustration over years of official indifference to low pay and poor working conditions.

By the time the army moved in to restore order, five persons had been killed and hundreds injured. The city was stunned.

Policemen in the state of Haryana blocked northern India's main east-west highway near Chandigarh, stoned passing vehicles and assaulted their commanding officer when the government refused to grant demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

These incidents are the latest signs of a crisis that has been building since India was granted independence from Britain 35 years ago.

Perseverant government reluctance to improve the policeman's lot, coupled with meddling by politicians wanting to use the police for their own ends, has undermined police morale, spawned indiscipline and corruption and severely damaged the public image of the police.

A retired judge called the police "the most organized criminal force in the country." Brutalized by the conditions of their work and dispirited by a judiciary that frequently permits criminals to roam free on bail for years while awaiting trial, some officers have come to think of torture as a deterrent to crime.

The most startling example occurred two years ago in the city of Bhopal, 160 miles (256 kilometers) northwest of Calcutta, where the police blinded more than 80 suspected criminals by puncturing their eyes with needles and dousing them with acid.

Social scientists traced the atti-

tude of the officers in part to a loss of self-respect brought on by shoddy treatment by officials and the public.

Although most police constables, which is the lowest rank in the Indian police, are high school graduates and nearly 20 percent have college degrees, they are paid less than two-thirds of what an unskilled laborer is paid.

They get little time off, they often have to bribe their superiors to get leave and even then they are routinely denied a quarter of their days off. The few who are allotted housing live in quarters with less space than is assigned to a police horse.

There is virtually no opportunity for advancement. A recent survey indicated that the majority of India's police constables serve their 35 years and retire without a single promotion.

Further, there is nothing to insulate the police from their political masters, and consequently, the police chief in each state serves at the whim of the ruling party leader, as do many of his senior lieutenants. Officers considered uncooperative are quickly removed.

There has been talk ever since independence about changing this relationship, but no action has been taken, said Dharma Vira, a retired civil servant who headed India's first large-scale investigation into police reforms since the turn of the century.

Although the country's first generation of leadership after independence tended to leave the police alone, less scrupulous successors have not. Many leaders regard the police as an extension of their political power.

Mahendra Singh Adil, secretary general of the All-India Police Federation, said recently that there were numerous instances in which subordinate officers had been forced to obey "illegal executive orders," usually verbal and thus untraceable.

Senior officers frequently pay more attention to their relationships with elected officials than to police procedures, and junior officers cultivate influence and plot against their superiors. Men in the lowest ranks, aware that those above them can do little to redress grievances, become rebellious.

Although state and central government officials are not eager to yield their police powers, many people say the crisis has reached a stage at which the politicians will be forced to give up those powers or perhaps face additional breakdowns of police discipline.

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In West Berlin, Mood Grows Sour in Face of Economic Decline, Social Strife

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — West Berlin, a sentinel city once the focus of high Cold War drama, is stuck in a quiet and almost banal crisis of economic decline.

In West Berlin there is no contradiction between decline and cultural effervescence. The city's opera and much of its theater are still the most exciting in West Germany; its boulevards and chic restaurants are bustling at night when other German cities are tucked in and fast asleep. A squatter civilization has taken root in a city-state that exempts its young men from the draft.

But the sparkle masks decay. In the years since the 1971 four-power agreement that normalized West

Berlin's anomalous status as an island inside East Germany, a withdrawal of investment has cost the city one-third of its industrial jobs; since the beginning of 1981 alone at least 20,000 jobs have been lost.

With West Berlin's German population at once very old and very young, an influx of foreigners, who now account for one-tenth of the city's two million residents, has artificially provided able-bodied men in their 30s and 40s. But the city's economic slide has suddenly made many of these foreigners, particularly a ghettoized community of 121,000 Turks, unwelcome.

"We have more structural problems than cyclical problems," said Richard von Weizsäcker, who last year became West Berlin's first Christian Democratic mayor since

1954. "In a period of recession we are in danger of definitely losing both companies and the people. It is quite an interesting task here, but not that easy."

In a gesture of solidarity with West Berlin, which lies 110 miles (176 kilometers) from West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew here last month and promised to "do more" for the city. He said he would summon West German industrialists to a meeting here in December and promised that his new government would maintain the subsidies on air fares to West Berlin that Helmut Schmidt's government had planned to cut.

For some Berliners, Mr. Kohl's quick visit and his promises merely underscored the city's problems. Though West Berlin is, for exam-

ple, more highly industrialized than any West German city, 53.7 percent of its budget of \$7.4 billion is underwritten by Bonn. Unemployment, now at 8.6 percent of the work force, is above the national average of 7.5 percent.

"There is enough reason to be concerned," said Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader who was brought in briefly as mayor in late 1980 to clean up a scandal-ridden party machine. "It is a silent challenge," he said. "But it is correct to say that there is some similarity in the seriousness of this challenge to 1958."

In November of that year West Berliners and the West defied a Soviet demand that Berlin be converted into a demilitarized city free of Western military forces. In those years West German and multinational corporations were more susceptible to appeals that they take advantage of subsidies and tax credits to set up shop in West Berlin. That mood has evaporated.

The thoughtful Mr. von Weiz-

säcker thinks the Soviet Union has intentionally kept Berlin on the back burners of world crises.

"It is true that the Soviets have behaved well as far as Berlin is concerned in the last 10 years," he said. "It is in the interest of the Soviet Union to behave well vis-à-vis Berlin to prove to the Germans that they have the advantages of the détente policy. It is in the interest of the Soviets to let the disagreements inside NATO grow, but not to contribute to better understanding by having a new Berlin crisis."

Mr. von Weizsäcker jokingly insisted he was not arguing for a new confrontation over Berlin to spur either investment or Western unity. But he maintained that West Berlin's importance transcends economics or the two million people living here, and lies in keeping the West German government interested in East Germany and the people of East Germany in touch with the West.

For an outpost of Western values and freedoms, some of the run-

down neighborhoods near the forbidding wall look like a corner of Istanbul. Some of the Turks who have settled here since the 1960s refer amusedly to the subway linking the semi-ghettos of Kreuzberg and Wedding as "the Orient Express."

The Kohl government has begun to insist that foreign workers, but especially Turks, choose between what it calls integration into West German society and a return home, a choice that many Turks here greet with derision.

"How can we go back?" asked a burly 41-year-old Turk who runs a translation service for his compatriots. "We have for the past 15 years lived here. How can a Turk integrate himself? When I want to cook a Turkish delicacy in my house people hold their noses and say it stinks."

As the economic pinch tightens, Turks report systematic harassment by bureaucrats on such matters as work permits. The secretary of a Turkish diplomat says she was told by a landlord he would rent

no apartments to Turks, which is a common complaint.

So far violence against Turks in West Berlin has been isolated — a motorcycle gang smashed up a Turkish-owned restaurant last September, for example — but there is apprehension that it could build.

Mr. von Weizsäcker put the choice before the Turks like this: "You either go home, or become Berliners. We simply cannot afford, in this city surrounded by wall and wire, to have another city within it."

President Vetoes Move to Close Portuguese News Agency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has vetoed the closing of the national news agency ANOP, only hours after its government-backed substitute began transmissions.

The veto by General Eanes on Tuesday meant that the government's decree to close the press agency must be taken up by Parliament. That will extend the agen-

cy's life for several months at least, political sources said.

A presidential spokesman said General Eanes had taken the action because he felt the closure contradicted the government's plan to reorganize the agency while continuing to subsidize it.

Three months ago, Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão's center-right coalition ordered the agency shut down. He cited severe

financial losses and said that the news service had a leftist bias.

Its replacement, Notícias de Portugal, began operating Tuesday, financed by an annual state subsidy of \$1.6 million. ANOP, which originally employed 250 people, was to have been phased out gradually as its own government financing ran out and its remaining workers finished working through their notice periods.

Bonn Defense Minister Rules Out Rapid Rise in Military Spending

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BONN — The Reagan administration should not expect major increases in West German military spending in the near term under the new conservative Bonn government, according to Defense Minister Manfred Wörner.

But, apparently eager to do something tangible to back up a promise to stabilize U.S.-West German relations, Mr. Wörner hinted Tuesday that he would announce an expanded West German contribution to the NATO infrastructure fund on a visit to Washington next week.

Toucing on a wide range of alliance-related matters in an interview, the minister confirmed that unpublicized West German preparations to accept new U.S.-made Pershing-2 nuclear missiles at the end of 1983 were "on schedule." He reaffirmed Bonn's willingness to follow through with the deployment if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks fail, but he said he expected more "serious protests" in West Germany before the missiles arrive.

Mr. Wörner said he also favored greater allied emphasis on conventional weaponry, to lessen dependence on the nuclear deterrent. He was commenting on recent calls by General Bernard W. Rogers, the NATO commander in Europe, to pay more for expensive new conventional armaments.

But this, he added, was a long-term proposition. Stressing the continued importance of nuclear weapons to deter war, Mr. Wörner

also cautioned General Rogers and others against raising public expectations that a conventional buildup might alleviate shorter-term needs to modernize NATO's nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Wörner declined to specify what his government's new NATO infrastructure contribution would be.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which left power after losing a confidence vote Oct. 1 in the Bundestag, resisted expansion of the infrastructure fund. That fund pays for such operational facilities as airports, command posts and storage depots.

A U.S. diplomat in Bonn said a commitment to pay more by West Germany, which like the United States accounts for about one-fourth of the total fund, would remove an "irritant" in U.S.-West German relations.

West Germany, which commands the largest European conventional military force in NATO, has been a primary target of U.S. calls for more military spending by the allies. Mr. Wörner himself, while in the opposition as a Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag, frequently criticized Mr. Schmidt for cutting the military share of the budget from more than 25 percent in the late 1960s to 18 percent now.

Yet the 4.8-percent increase in the 1983 military budget, which was approved by the new cabinet last week, is barely enough to keep up with next year's projected inflation rate. It includes only a symbolic \$40 million more than the

Schmidt government had planned to spend.

Mr. Wörner defended the new Defense Ministry budget. He said it is the largest spending increase for any major Bonn department and represents a particularly significant commitment in view of the government's fiscal austerity program.

Citing a prolonged recession that has produced post-World War II records of unemployment and bankruptcies in West Germany, Mr. Wörner said it would be some time before the new coalition could begin trying to reverse past trends in military spending. "Given the actual situation, it is impossible to correct it in one or two years. Impossible. Everyone will understand that," he said.

Reports by senior military staffers have warned of serious deficiencies in national defense, resulting from slowdowns in purchases of new equipment. But Mr. Wörner, 48, a longtime military affairs specialist who flies jets as an air force reservist, said procurement had in fact been overemphasized at the expense of certain personnel factors.

Mr. Wörner said he would postpone until the end of next year a decision on what to do about a threatened loss of military manpower as fewer youths become available for the draft. A commission has recommended extending the period of conscription from 15 to 18 months or allowing women volunteers into the West German armed forces. Both are politically sensitive options.

Moscow Made a Deal Sparing Life Of Captured U.S. Spy, Carter Says

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, in a 1979 deal worked out with top aides to President Jimmy Carter, agreed not to execute a spy condemned to death after being caught working for the United States in the Soviet Union.

The revelation that the Soviet Union "agreed not to execute" the spy was included in the memoirs of the former president as an entry in his diary on April 26, 1979.

Mr. Carter discloses that the heretofore secret U.S. attempt to save the life of the unidentified spy was part of a larger negotiation in which the administration arranged for five Soviet human rights activists to leave the Soviet Union. In

return, the U.S. sent back to Moscow two Soviet employees of the United Nations in New York who had been convicted of espionage.

The swap involving the Soviet dissidents and what Mr. Carter, in his memoirs, calls the "two United Nations minor spies" was widely publicized at the time. The portion involving the U.S. spy, presumably a Russian who was caught in the Soviet Union, was not made public here.

When asked about the comment in Mr. Carter's new book, "Keeping Faith," two former senior officials in his administration said Mr. Carter had committed an "indiscretion," as one put it, by revealing this.

The negotiations over the fate of the spy were conducted by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who at the time was President Carter's national security adviser, and his deputy, David L. Aaron, with Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States. A condition of those talks, officials said, was that they would not be made public.

Reports that an important U.S. spy in the Soviet Union had been inadvertently compromised and arrested became the subject of allegations in some news reports during the 1980 election campaign. The allegations centered on claims that Mr. Aaron had engaged in some loose talk at a diplomatic gathering, which ultimately exposed the spy in the Kremlin.

On Oct. 2, 1980, the columnist Jack Anderson reported that "Aaron's" slip allegedly exposed the identity of Anatoli N. Filatov, a

Soviet intelligence officer who worked undercover as an American agent known to the CIA by the code name Trigon.

The Carter White House strongly denied that Mr. Aaron had any role in whatever had happened in Moscow, and the Senate Intelligence Committee reported in December 1980 that it had found no evidence to support the allegations.

Mr. Aaron, interviewed by phone Tuesday, said: "Obviously, the president knows what he is talking about. There is a rather substantial irony that while I was accused of being this guy's demise, in fact we were working successfully to save his life."

This appeared to be an indirect confirmation that Mr. Filatov was the spy, although Mr. Aaron declined to say who Mr. Carter was referring to.

Several former Carter administration officials contacted Tuesday, including Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Aaron and Stansfield Turner, the former CIA director, declined to comment on the spy's identity. Mr. Brzezinski said that "whoever the Soviet was, our interest in saving his life had nothing to do with the false allegations involving Aaron."

Liberia Names Ministers

The Associated Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — Liberia's head of state, Samuel K. Doe, named Colonel Gray D. Allison, former information minister, as defense minister Tuesday, the Liberian News Agency reported.

Saudi King in Morocco To Discuss Arab Plan

The Associated Press

FEZ, Morocco — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia arrived Wednesday for a working visit at the invitation of King Hassan II of Morocco, current chairman of the Arab League and head of a seven-member committee charged with promoting the Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

Moroccan officials said the two leaders would review their continuing efforts to seek support for the Arab plan, which includes the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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SCIENCE

How the Therapsids Had the Last Word Over the Dinosaurs

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Cupping the reptile skull in one hand, Dr. A.W. Crompton drew a finger along the lines of the jaw. The skull, extracted from a stony, 200-million-year-old grave in South Africa, had belonged to an animal the size of a ferret, about a foot long. This was one species, *Thrinaxodon liorhinus*, of

the therapsids that dominated terrestrial life for millions of years before the rise of dinosaurs.

Not only did the dinosaurs overwhelm the therapsids in nature's continuing war of survival, but they also have overshadowed them in the minds of humans who try to reconstruct this distant past. The neglect is undeserved. For just before their kind vanished, some therapsids made the fateful transi-

tion from reptiles to the first mammals. They were the ancestors of every bat and cat, whale and primate, every human being.

There in the little *Thrinaxodon* jaw, Dr. Crompton pointed out, was one of the more telling clues to the therapsids' destiny. The teeth-bearing bone, the dentary, was clearly developing a nonreptilian size and shape. Other jaw bones were already shifting toward their

future places in the mammalian middle ear. Although scientists have assumed for a century that mammals arose from these mammal-like reptiles, only in recent years have researchers become certain of the link. Scientists have determined that the decisive step must have occurred from 180 million to 190 million years ago.

The discovery of well-preserved skulls in southern China has given scientists a clearer picture of the oldest known mammals and provided strong evidence that at least three groups of them emerged soon after the therapsid transition. Fossils found by scientists at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology in Peking were brought here last year for several months of analysis by Dr. Crompton and his colleagues at Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Mammal fossils of the same time, in the late Triassic or early Jurassic geologic periods, were found last year on the Navajo reservation in Arizona by Dr. Farish A. Jenkins Jr., also of Harvard.

THESE first mammals, it is now widely believed, evolved from a single line of therapsids. *Thrinaxodon*, though a revealing example of the evolutionary process, apparently died off before crossing the boundary from reptile to mammal. According to recent findings, the therapsid that seems to be closest to the direct ancestry of the mammals is a small, advanced carnivore known as *Proboscognathus*, fossils of which are dated from 190 million to 195 million years.

The evolutionary process that led to mammals seems to have begun more than 300 million years ago, in the Carboniferous period. Reptiles had just evolved from amphibians. One line progressed in what may be called the more conventional reptilian direction. Another line became the mammal-like reptiles that prospered for some 125 million years.

Therapsids came along about

265 million years ago, in the early Permian period, and lived throughout the world in many sizes and species. They ranged from the size of a rat to that of a rhinoceros, though in their twilight years only small species remained.

They began showing signs of mammalian tendencies early on. They progressed from a lizard-like posture to a more erect walk. Other skeletal changes afforded more flexibility and locomotion.

BUT IT is in the skull, particularly the jaw, that Dr. Crompton identifies some of the most striking evidence that the therapsids were mammals in the making. They can be seen evolving the equipment for the improved senses of sight and hearing, as well as more efficient methods of chewing food.

The reptilian lower jaw is a composite of a small dentary, the teeth-bearing bone, and a number of other bones toward the rear of the jaw and at the joint where it is attached to the rest of the skull. The mammalian jaw is a single large dentary. The bones of the jaw joint in reptiles, the articular and the quadrate, have long been recognized as comparable to a couple of the bones in the mammalian middle ear. The reptilian middle ear has only one bone, the stapes.

Therapsid fossils found in South Africa, South America and Britain, in particular, show the change taking place. Over time, the therapsid dentary grew larger, crowding out the smaller jaw bones. Finally, in the first known mammals, the bones of the reptilian jaw joint are incorporated into the middle ear as the malleus and incus. These bones and the stapes, all of which conduct sound, give mammals a more acute sense of hearing than any other group of vertebrates.

"We hear with bones that reptiles chew with," Dr. Crompton remarked. "Why this took place, we have no idea. But the impact of all this is incredible."

A VESTIGE of this reptilian heritage can be seen in the embryos of mammals, including humans. In the early fetal stages, the bones of the lower jaw, only moving into the middle ear at a more advanced stage of development.

The new jaw joint that evolved was stronger and must have been accompanied by a new arrangement of muscles. This, plus the changing surfaces of the teeth, indicates that therapsids were evolving the mammalian capacity for complex chewing.

A gradual increase in the size of the nasal passage in the therapsids suggests that they were improving their sense of smell. Mammals rely

on smell in hunting prey far more than do reptiles.

But other characteristics that distinguish mammals from reptiles seem to be missing in therapsid fossils. They had yet to develop a large brain. Their teeth in infancy were for regular eating, indicating that they did not nurse their young.

And, though the evidence is ambiguous, they apparently were not yet warm-blooded in the mammalian sense. Dr. Albert Bennett of the University of California at Irvine said that while there is no direct evidence that therapsids generated their own heat, some skeletal characteristics suggest that they had the high metabolic rates associated with modern warm-blooded creatures.

In any event, paleontologists now have enough clues suggest that therapsids approached the mammalian threshold.

By then, therapsids were small, probably insectivorous animals with short tails and four sturdy legs. They fed by day and rested at night, which placed them in competition with dinosaurs.

If the therapsids were to survive, they had to seek out a safer ecological niche. Those that had evolved improved hearing and smell and could control their body temperatures in some way became nocturnal



Morganucodon, an early mammal, descended from therapsids.

creatures. Those that could not adapt to night life ceased to exist.

Thus the more mammal-like of the therapsids survived and through natural selection passed on their genes to descendants that became in time more mammalian — and finally mammals in fact.

AT LEAST two groups of therapsids, the triconodonts and the tritylodonts, hung on for a while past the mammal transition. But Hans Dieter Sues, a Harvard graduate student investigating these creatures, said that they never crossed the boundary. "A lot of lineages were experimenting with the same things," he observed, "but for some reason only one succeeded."

From that lineage, perhaps the proboscognathus or its descendants, emerged at least three

groups of early mammals — morganucodonts, kuehneotheriids and amphilestids. These were nocturnal shrew-like animals that had to keep a low profile during the long reign of the dinosaurs. When these mighty reptiles vanished 65 million years ago mammals came into their own.

Amphilestids, according to Dr. Crompton, seemed to have "lived happily for a time and gone nowhere." Descendants of the morganucodonts, however, evolved along lines leading to the platypus and other egg-laying mammals of today. Kuehneotheriids are believed to be ancestral to almost every other type of mammal.

The therapsids, it thus seems, may have lost a major battle for survival to the dinosaurs, but through a clever guerrilla action, at night when the dinosaurs weren't looking, managed to win the war.

World's Next Threat? Termite Gas

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For several years scientists have been warning that carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere by increased burning of fuel is likely to alter world climates, like a greenhouse, by inhibiting the escape of heat into outer space.

Now researchers report that termites, digesting vegetable matter on a global basis, produce more than twice as much carbon dioxide as all the world's smokestacks.

Termite gas production has become particularly high, the researchers say, because widespread clearing of land has offered them abundant food in the debris of felled forests. By digesting this debris, they are adding not only carbon dioxide but also methane to the atmosphere. Other researchers have found that methane in the atmosphere is increasing at the rate of 2 percent a year.

The high level of termite gas production is reported in the Nov. 5 issue of the journal *Science*. The authors measured termite gas production inside laboratory jars. In Guatemala forests, they enclosed a huge arboreal termite nest in a Teflon bag to confirm that the insects were prolific producers of methane.

As pointed out Wednesday by one of the researchers, James P. Greenberg of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, termites are far more abundant than most people realize. He estimated there were three-quarters of a ton of termites for every person on earth.

Another author of the report, Patrick R. Zimmerman of the atmospheric center in Boulder, said plant respiration and decay added 10 to 15 times as much

carbon dioxide to the air as termites. While the contribution of fuel burning is less, it is superimposed on what, until recently, had been a balanced cycle of gas production and absorption by plants, the seas and other reservoirs.

The findings concerning carbon dioxide and methane production by termites do not offer much comfort regarding the long-term trend in atmospheric gases. The output from insects does not appear likely to increase greatly, while combustion of fuel is rising steadily as developing nations industrialize.

Other authors of the Science article were Dr. Paul J. Crutzen, director of the Max Planck Institute for Atmospheric Chemistry in Mainz, West Germany, and S.O. Wondiga of the University of Nairobi in Kenya.

THE STEADY rise in methane was reported by Dr. Reinhold A. Rasmussen and Dr. M. Aslam Khan Khalil of the Oregon Graduate Center last year. They said human activity was also releasing increasing amounts of other gases that threatened climate, including carbon dioxide and fluorocarbons, which are used in refrigeration.

The possible significance of increased methane in the atmosphere touched off a debate in 1971 on whether supersonic transports might alter the stratosphere. Dr. S. Fred Singer, then at the University of Maryland, suggested that other human activities, including intensive cattle-fattening, were more important. He cited an estimate that bovine flatulence added 85 million tons of methane to the atmosphere each year. The new estimate for termites is 150 tons.

Mozambique Struggles Against Its Legacy of Dependence

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND, Mozambique — Only a slender causeway holds this redoubt of rock and sand and surf to Africa's mainland, and in that vulnerability lies a parallel between the tumbledown island and modern-day Mozambique.

This island port was once the capital of a territory seized by the Portuguese in the early 16th century and freed from colonialism by a guerrilla force seven years ago. But it was a city that thrived through no self-generating economy of its own, since its function was that of port and passage to the hinterland.

The gold of Monomotapa, Zimbabwe's great dynasty, came this way from distant uplands to alien markets, and so did rubber and slaves and ivory. Arabs and Turks and Swahilis piled these waters and implanted their traditions and customs.

The Portuguese came in the person of Vasco da Gama, and Portuguese troops once withstood a siege that lasted six months when

the Dutch tried and failed to wrest the island from them because of its fresh water and navigable channel.

The island is a mirror of the mainland's development: Mozambique the nation, like Mozambique the island, is inextricably tied to its role as an entrepot for trade not of its own creation; like the causeway here, the routes that carry that trade are frail and exposed; and, in the perception of those who lead the country, there is a siege going on by the descendants of the Dutchmen who fought the Portuguese and founded the Afrikaner stock that dominates modern-day South Africa.

South Africa is central in Mozambique's analysis of its plight. It is seen as a wealthy, white-ruled nation intent on preventing the regime in Maputo from diminishing its reliance on others. The Mozambicans that South Africa has launched a many-faceted campaign against a nation whose legacy from colonial rule is one of poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

In Maputo, the nation's biggest

port, for instance, sits an Afrikaner representative of the South African citrus board whose fruit shipments through the harbor outnumber those of Mozambican produce, 10 to 1. Mozambique's earnings from port and transit fees are a critical source of foreign exchange, and so South Africa's imports and exports maintain an economic dependence.

There are several other South Africans living in Maputo to oversee railway and port operations involving South African goods. The office of one is only a few hundred yards from the wharf where tanks from the Soviet Union are unloaded for Mozambique's campaign against a spreading insurgency that South Africa is said to be sponsoring.

Western diplomats say that only two of Mozambique's provinces, in the extreme north, are safe from guerrilla raids. It is a little-publicized and shadowy insurgency, but it is draining Mozambique. In recent months, all of Mozambique's rail and road connections to markets in black-ruled Africa, predominantly Zimbabwe and Malawi,

have been attacked and temporarily severed.

The insurgency is probably the biggest problem confronting President Samora Machel's Marxist government.

Little concrete evidence of a South African connection is available to visiting correspondents in Mozambique, but the government says weapons caches, discovered when insurgent bases were overrun last year, included ammunition boxes stamped in Afrikaans.

The rebels are said by Mozambican sources to operate either from South Africa or from Malawi, the latter a black African nation with full diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

"If South Africa withdrew its support," a Western diplomat said, "the resistance would crumble."

Yet in recent years the resistance's activities have spread, coinciding with efforts by Mozambique and other black-ruled African nations to reduce their economic reliance on South Africa. There are some Westerners who assert that discontent with Mozambique's one-party rule has cre-

ated some popular support for the rebels.

Mr. Machel recently acknowledged a certain dissatisfaction with his government by sending ministers into the countryside to mobilize people and win their support and interest for next year's fourth congress of the ruling party, the Mozambique Liberation Front. In some provinces, a senior Mozambican official said, great discontent with the party has been discovered.

The government does not discount such discontent nor does it deny that the movement's operations are widening, but South Africa is seen as the prime villain. The insurgency fits into a perceived wider action by South Africa against all its black-ruled neighbors.

"South Africa's information campaign is not designed to show how good South Africa is," said José Luis Cabaco, the Mozambique information minister. "It is designed to show that its neighbors are much worse."

■ **Minister Cries Rebel Attacks**

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said that rightist rebels are launching attacks from Malawi and other neighboring countries. The Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

On Tuesday, the Mozambique national news agency, monitored in Portugal, quoted Mr. Chissano as saying after a visit to Malawi last week that guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance were attacking Mozambican towns and military units from bases outside the country.

He named only Malawi, but diplomats in Lisbon said the other countries allegedly involved were Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

S. African Rebels Said to Weigh New Militancy

By Virginia Hamill

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Washington lobbying group says it has been given a U.S. intelligence report that warns that the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group operating in South Africa, is gaining strength and is weighing a more militant strategy involving attacks on white civilian targets.

A second document made available by Trans-Africa, a black U.S.

group that lobbies on African affairs, suggests that the white-minority government in South Africa is deliberating whether to suppress reports of successful guerrilla attacks to protect the morale of whites.

That report is contained in what Trans-Africa describes as a copy of a page from the April 15, 1982, National Intelligence Daily, a classified compilation of intelligence information from the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and other intelligence sources.

It is circulated by the CIA director, as head of U.S. intelligence, to a limited number of senior policymakers in the White House, the cabinet and elsewhere in Washington and to some military commanders overseas.

The daily summary said South Africa was considering new and stricter limitations on publicizing guerrilla attacks because "the ANC benefits from press coverage of its attacks." That, in turn, the summary said, "will strengthen the militants in the ANC who want the group to engage in spectacular attacks against whites."

Supporting that assessment is what the director of Trans-Africa, Randall Robinson, said was an extensive CIA report on the outlawed nationalist group. Mr. Robinson refused to make portions of it available for publication.

Separate CIA spokesmen refused to confirm or deny the existence or the reported contents of the excerpt from the intelligence daily as well as the CIA report. Other sources in a position to be

aware of the authenticity of the documents declined to challenge them.

The forecast in the alleged CIA report is for "more persistent and widespread racial unrest" in South Africa as the African National Congress moves against the "lives, property and security" of whites to force them to face up to the need for change.

The authorities are foreseen introducing more repressive measures and mounting further military operations against the group's installations in neighboring countries.

The report, a chronicle of the group from its beginnings in the early part of this century through its current and considerable revival after the suppression of the Soweto

riots of 1976, echoes widely accepted assessments within academic and business circles here of the organization's burgeoning strength.

In its review of the group's major sabotage operations, the report cites "improved efficiency and coordination" of the group's operations between 1976 and 1981, and an increase from 10 to 40 in major attacks against government and economic targets in that period.

"It is clear," the report said, that the organization "could have inflicted a large number of white casualties if had chosen to do so." Pointing to changes in the group's operations, the report says the terrorists operating in South Africa "are now beginning to remain for longer periods of time, sometimes carrying out several assignments before finally leaving."

It estimates that the African National Congress has 1,000 to 2,000 active members, meaning those living outside South Africa who have received military training, and perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 others inside South Africa who secretly belong to the banned organization.

The growing power of the militants in the group's leadership may lead to changes in the group's strategy, the study says. It noted that many younger members have objected to what they considered the "careful" approach of the more traditional leaders to military operations inside South Africa.

But the study says that the group will pose a "serious threat to white control" in South Africa only if it develops "an effective underground political organization" inside the country.

The workers claimed their salaries had been unfairly docked during a previous strike. The government is facing opposition from trade unions over its plans to sell major state industries to private investors.

Portuguese Police Free Managers at Steel Firm

LISBON — Parliamentary police early Wednesday freed three executives and five workers held captive for several hours by 600 workers at a state steel company building in Seixal, 21 miles (34 kilometers) south of Lisbon. A company spokesman said there was no violence.

Malaysia Seizes Heroin

PENANG, Malaysia — The police said Wednesday they had seized heroin worth \$35 million and arrested nine citizens of Hong Kong at Penang's airport.



Pershing-1 missile lies covered on truck at right after the accident.

West German Dies in Crash With U.S. Missile Transport

United Press International

WALDPRECHTSWEIER, West Germany — A U.S. Army transport carrying a Pershing-1 missile crashed Wednesday to clear the wreckage, pump out the fuel and load the missile onto another transport.

The rocket was not fitted with a nuclear warhead and did not explode in the crash, the police said. But because of fuel danger, the area around the town of Waldprechtsweier, near Karlsruhe, was sealed off and all residents were evacuated.

Three parked cars were also wrecked when a second army vehicle in the convoy plowed into them, the police said. Army technicians and police worked Wednesday to clear the wreckage, pump out the fuel and load the missile onto another transport.

The collision occurred late Tuesday when the missile transport's brakes failed. The driver and co-driver, both members of the army's 56th Artillery Brigade, were seriously injured.

OAU Confirms That Conference Will Resume

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity formally announced Wednesday that its 19th summit meeting would reconvene in Tripoli, Libya, Nov. 23-26.

A statement from OAU headquarters here also said a meeting of OAU foreign ministers would take place Nov. 15-21.

The conference was originally scheduled for July and August in Tripoli. But it failed to achieve a quorum when several members stayed away to protest the admission of the Polisario Front, which is fighting against Morocco for control of the former

Spanish colony of Western Sahara.

Last week, the Polisario, which was admitted under the name of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, said it would voluntarily suspend participation in the summit conference.

The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic became the OAU's 51st member in February after receiving diplomatic recognition from 26

member states. The move prompted a boycott, led by Morocco, in which 19 countries participated.

Other countries, including Egypt, Somalia and Sudan, stayed away from the talks in Tripoli to register displeasure over the foreign policy of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Colonel Qadhafi is due to take over the OAU chairmanship from

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. Traditionally, the incoming OAU chairman also addresses the United Nations General Assembly.

Topics of discussion at the OAU summit conference are expected to include the question of South Africa's independence from South Africa and economic and political issues affecting the continent.

Peru's President Cancels U.S. Visit Over Trade Issues

Reuters

LIMA — President Fernando Belaúnde Terry has called off an official visit to the United States scheduled for next week because of trade problems between the two countries, a spokesman said.

The surprise decision was disclosed in an official statement Tuesday, only three days after Mr. Belaúnde had denied reports that

he was considering suspending the visit.

The statement attributed the decision simply to "unexpected circumstances," but a presidential spokesman said it was due to the incompatibility of Peruvian and U.S. trade legislation.

Official sources said Peru was concerned about a variety of matters, including U.S. tariffs on Peruvian textile exports, a proposed

U.S. levy on copper imports, differences over the Law of the Sea Treaty and the failure of U.S. and Peruvian officials to complete a new air traffic agreement.

Mr. Belaúnde was to have arrived Tuesday in Washington. He was to meet with President Ronald Reagan before going to New York for a visit with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, who is Peruvian.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1982

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Warner's New E.T. Video Game May Be Hot Play for Investors

Riddle: What's gray, waddles, has big bulging eyes and makes money, lots and lots of money?
The answer is E.T., the motion picture by the same name. With foreign release at Christmas, it will surpass Star Wars as the biggest worldwide hit movie in history.

E.T. has made a box-office mint for its producer, MCA, whose stock has jumped \$30 a share since the Stephen Spielberg film premiered last summer. Now it looks like the cuddly extraterrestrial creature will do the same for Warner Communications.

The reason is that the company's Atari division, which has exclusive rights, is just beginning to ship the videogame version of E.T. also for the Christmas season — when nearly half of videogame cassettes are sold.

According to Variety, the show business newspaper, "Industry feeling is that a mere 50 percent penetration of the 8-10 million Atari VCS-2600 Videogame universe is not an impossibility." At \$26.50 a cartridge, that means a wholesale take of about \$125 million. Profit margins for videocassettes run to almost 45 percent, so 80 cents a share could be tacked onto Warner's earnings.

Atari's Pac-Man game enjoys an 80 percent penetration. In third quarter results reported last week, the company had revenue of \$3.3 billion and a record profit of \$787 million, or \$1.21 a share, up 34 percent from a year earlier.

Warner's stock dropped below \$35 a share two months ago, amid analysts' concerns over industry price cutting, market saturation and increased competition. Now it is 20 points higher but still only 12 times earnings.

"Atari's Videogame stands out pull all but four of this year's feature films," Variety predicts.

Mark Landau, manager in Paris of the brokerage firm of Drexel Burnham, which has Warner Communications on its Priority Selection List, observed:

"If E.T. as a game played on TV sets in the home makes the splash it promises, video cassettes will suddenly rival the motion picture industry. Movies were 'That's Entertainment Part I'; video cassettes could be 'That's Entertainment Part II.'"

Although Atari dominates, Warner is not the only company in the videogame theater. Coleco, a toy and swimming pool manufacturer (formerly called Connecticut Leather Co.) now with a smash hit video console and games of its own, has been starting on the stock market. Up 10 points in the last four days and selling for about \$40 a share, it had a low of \$6.875 for the year. The P/E is still only 10.

Good Year Ahead

Robert van Maasjik, managing director of Ivory & Sime in Edinburgh, Scotland's largest investment management firm, sees a weaker than expected economic recovery in the United States, bringing the inflation rate next year "below 5 percent, maybe as low as 4 1/2 percent." He also predicts interest rates will be lower than the consensus.

"With that environment, 1983 should be a very good year for financial markets," he said. "Consumer stocks should continue to be bought because with the personal savings rate up sharply, consumers in America are showing better balance sheets than the government or corporations."

Specifically, Mr. van Maasjik likes companies whose services make other companies operate more efficiently — the so-called efficiency stocks — especially in a situation next year when an earnings shortfall means limited funds for capital improvements. Stocks he mentioned are Comdata Network, Sensomatic Electronics, Shared Medical Systems and Cullinane Database Systems.

"Best prospects for making money over the next year on Wall Street lie in cyclical, basic industry stocks — steels and aluminum, for example — that have hit hardest over the last half-dozen years and still have far to go in reclaiming past price levels," according to Christian Cambier, who heads Prigat, a private portfolio management firm in Paris.

He also favors automobiles as another group with long-haul attraction, along with farm machinery, construction equipment, paper and forest products stocks, also because of comeback possibilities in an improving economy.

The Overseas Perspective

Mr. Cambier, who said that European money managers were slow in jumping on the August and October bull market bandwagons, added that they nevertheless enjoy some advantages in Wall Street trading over their U.S. counterparts.

"Being internationally minded, which comes from following stock exchanges around the world, we can make comparisons and avoid certain mistakes because we see a situation happening in one country and realize it could also occur in another," he said. "A growing number of big U.S. pension funds are placing part of their money with European-based investment management firms, mostly in London, in apparent recognition of the advantages and international perspective offers."

Robert Farrell, Merrill Lynch's chief market analyst, sees a caution flag in the market's recent technical behavior, implying "an aging or maturing intermediate trend." He says "another big stampede seems unlikely and corrective forces will become more apparent farther into November."

He warns investors against the shotgun approach in hunting for stocks that so far have underperformed the market: "Too often the majority wind up playing leagard catchup and when an eventual correction occurs have a portfolio full of unresponsive frogs rather than beautiful princesses."

International Herald Tribune

Costa Rica's Lenders See No Threat in Suit

CARACAS — Legal action by a Swiss bondholder to have Costa Rica declared in default does not affect the debt restructuring plans of foreign banks, a spokesman for the Costa Rica bank steering committee said Wednesday.

"The claim will create some disorder in the market but has nothing to do with the restructuring of bank debt," he said.

A 12-bank steering committee has proposed an import financing scheme to help Costa Rica repay past-due interest, one condition for eventually restructuring \$1 billion in foreign debt.

The Swiss investor Tuesday asked a Geneva court to declare Costa Rica in default on a 20 million Swiss franc bond issue arranged by Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger, on which interest has not been paid since October 1981. The investor's identity has not been disclosed.

Banking sources said the steering committee had been informed unofficially two months ago.

They also said the move may have received excessive publicity because the claim is relatively small when compared with already existing court actions against Costa Rica by Libra Bank and Allied International Bank.

The banking sources said it is not clear that legal action by the Swiss investor will accelerate claims by all other holders of the 20 million franc bond issue, because this may depend on a majority vote among all bondholders.

They said that court action is unlikely to help the investor regain his funds quickly and added that it is difficult to see the jurisdiction an action filed under Swiss law would have over assets in Costa Rica.

As far as the banks are concerned, the main inconvenience of

Vote Seen Straining U.S. Policy

By Gary Klotz

United Press International

NEW YORK — Democratic election gains in the House will make it tougher for President Ronald Reagan to "stay the course" on his economic program unless he places greater emphasis on unemployment and compromise on defense, economists said Wednesday.

But analysts in Washington and on Wall Street generally felt that despite some modifications, the essential principles of Reaganomics, including the third installment of the individual income tax cut, would survive the fortified Democratic stronghold.

Economists doubted there would be much support for a return to the traditional public works programs to create jobs because of bipartisan concern over already massive budget deficits.

Instead, they said, the political pressure would be on the Federal Reserve to adhere to a more lenient monetary policy to foster recovery and on Congress itself to reduce budget deficits by trimming military outlays rather than social programs.

On Wall Street, both the stock and bond markets rallied in what analysts said reflected the view that the Reagan program would not be crushed by the election results and that the Federal Reserve would encourage lower interest rates.

"I think the pillars of Reaganomics are intact," Allen Sinai, senior economist at Data Resources Inc., a leading forecasting firm, said. "The election suggests that the public is unhappy with the results so far and that message will not be lost on the administration or the Federal Reserve."

Mr. Sinai predicted "more rhetoric and attempts to get the economy moving again and to reduce joblessness," relegating the administration's anti-inflation focus "to the back of the queue."

"When you see unemployment up and inflation in single digits it's clear policies should tilt more to unemployment and less to inflation," he said.

Economist William Helman of Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. said a measure of support for Reagan to stay the course was reflected by the fact that Republicans retained control of the Senate and lost only a dozen or so House seats, more than a traditional midterm election.

The electorate attitude, he said, was that "we've gone through a lot" and that a change in policy might "very likely mean that we'll have gone through all this for nothing."

He doubted there would be much support for special jobs programs in light of concern by both Democrats and Republicans over budget deficits. But he predicted House Democratic gains would force Reagan to compromise on his defense plans to help reduce the deficits.

Economist Leon Taub of Chase Econometrics said the fact that the administration had already modified its economic program was lost in the heat of the election campaign. Last summer, he noted, fiscal policy was modified with the \$99 billion tax increase bill and a more accommodative monetary policy was adopted.

Mr. Taub said the final 10 percent cut in income taxes next summer is not in jeopardy, partly in view that the weak economy could use such a fiscal stimulus.

He said the political impact from the election would be on the Federal Reserve and on budget priorities in Congress.

But Washington economist Michael Evans of the securities firm of McMahon, Brafman, Morgan and Co. said the election portended the "end of Reaganomics."

"I think we'll have a stalemate the next couple of years. Reagan will continue to espouse his own program but I don't think he'll receive any support in Congress."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 3, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Swk	DK	Scd	Nkr
Amsterdam	2.75	4.41	18.75	36.57	136.25	36.57	36.57	36.57	36.57
Brussels (a)	47.41	53.075	19.325	4.80	13.775	17.88	22.50	5.812	26.51
Frankfurt	2.548	4.2925	35.48	1.507	5.165	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
London (b)	1.275	4.297	12.97	2.025	4.2	32.9	14.08	14.08	14.08
Paris	1.4825	2.6780	57.00	20.38	57.21	29.43	46.81	16.36	16.36
New York	7.716	1.6753	0.3994	0.1384	0.8864	0.3288	0.8227	0.1715	0.1715
Porto	2.197	7.181	12.822	21.85	4.9152	29.27	14.50	27.40	50.27
1 ECU	0.9716	3.6954	8.855	6.071	1.2477	2.584	45.281	2.041	4.231
1 SDR	1.4822	0.4338	2.7193	7.8854	2.584	25.617	2.587	1.584	1.584

Dollar Values

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Swk	DK	Scd	Nkr
Amsterdam	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
Brussels (a)	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
Frankfurt	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
London (b)	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
Paris	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
New York	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
Porto	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 ECU	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR	1.672	0.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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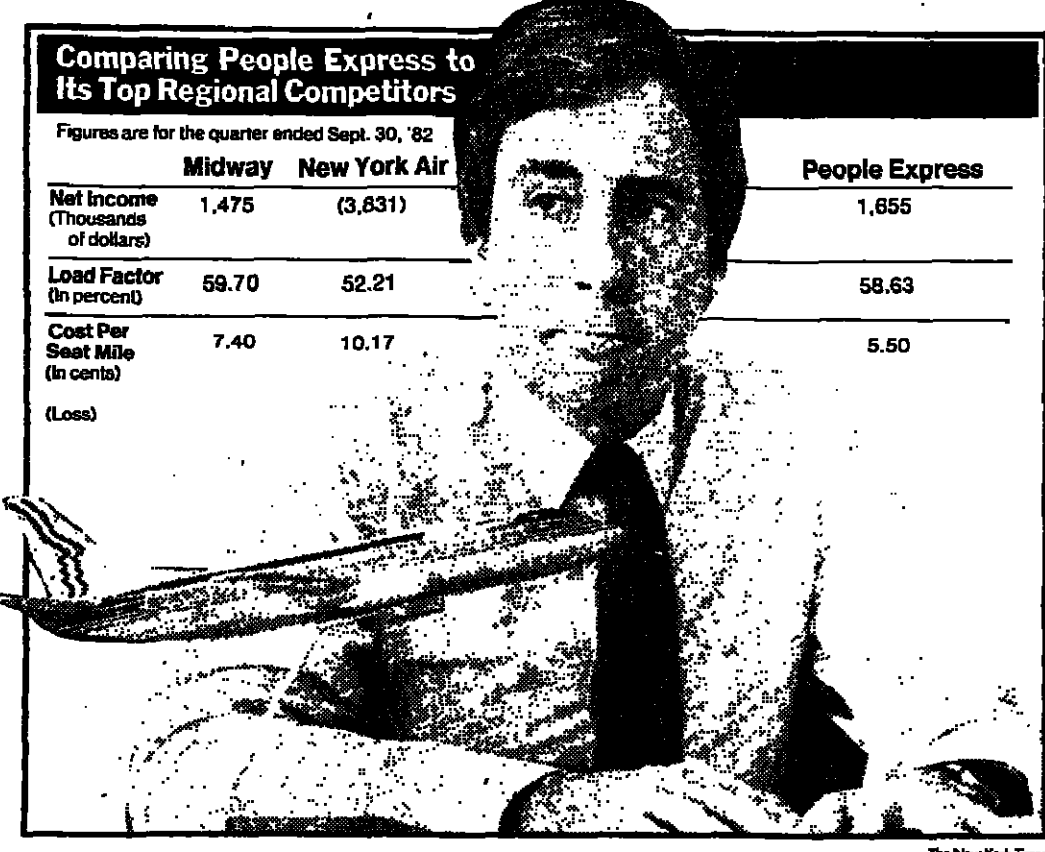
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Comparing People Express to Its Top Regional Competitors

Figures are for the quarter ended Sept. 30, '82

	Midway	New York Air	People Express
Net Income (Thousands of dollars)	1,475	(3,831)	1,655
Load Factor (%)	59.70	52.21	58.63
Cost Per Seat Mile (In cents)	7.40	10.17	5.50
(Loss)			



Donald C. Burr, president of People Express Airlines

People Express Airline: An Upstart That Took Off in a Crowded Field

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A year and a half after its maiden flight, People Express Airlines is still aloft and even turning a profit in what has proved to be a dream-shattering atmosphere for some of its competitors.

At the outset of this era of deregulation, it looked easy. The general formula was lower-cost labor coupled with used aircraft to produce lower fares. But some upstarts failed to get financing, some went broke and others are struggling with deficits. The recession, the air controllers' strike and competition from the established lines combined to make the task formidable.

Recently, for example, Dan A. Colussy, a former president of Pan American World Airways, tried to start an airline in Baltimore. He failed to get financing and took a job as president of CP Air in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Justin S. Colin, a New York financier, started the Golden Gate and Swift Air commuter lines in California but lost \$30 million and was forced into personal bankruptcy.

In New York, Neal F. Meehan guided New York

Air as president in its formative days but the line, 67 percent of which is owned by Texas Air Corp., has never been profitable and he has since left for Midway Airlines in Chicago, another relatively new line that has shown a profit.

As for some of the successful start-ups, "The key element in my opinion," said Julius Maldutis, an airline analyst with Salomon Brothers, "is the fact that they have not directly undertaken to compete with the established carriers. Small carriers that have not followed that policy, like New York Air versus Eastern, have not fared that well, because the larger airlines have matched them on price and on service."

People Express got its start when Donald C. Burr, president of Texas International Airlines, and a group of associates decided to go on their own. They chose the New York metropolitan area and set up shop in the largely unused North Terminal at Newark International Airport.

The carrier sent up its first flight on April 30, 1981. Since then, it has had its share of troubles. Mr. Burr said that the line almost failed last year when the controllers' strike limited its landing rights at New

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Soviet Buying Aids Silver, Swiss Dealers Say

By Lucian Caspar

Reuters

ZURICH — Substantial Soviet purchases, mainly through Zurich, have been responsible for a fairly strong speculative rally in the silver market in recent weeks, dealers said Wednesday.

Estimates of Soviet purchases range as high as 10 million ounces, but Soviet moves in both the silver and gold markets are very hard to follow. The Soviet Union was actually a seller on some days in the last week, they said.

Market rumors of Soviet purchases triggered speculative follow-up demand, the dealers said. They added that this lifted the silver price to about \$10.50 an ounce in four weeks from an October low of just under \$8.

The rally seems to have forced some large Middle Eastern operators to cover short positions and some may have turned their positions entirely and become buyers of silver, they said.

But they added that this does not mean all the silver that has been overhanging the market since its sharp rise to over \$50 an ounce in the winter of 1979-80 has been absorbed.

Dealers said that 10 million ounces can be absorbed fairly well by the market if spread over two to four weeks but that the effect on the market was considerable because the purchases were rumored to be for immediate rather than future delivery and trading volume was thin.

The market is more sensitive to large immediate purchases or sales because European bullion houses sharply scaled down their gold and silver stocks, which served as a buffer until about two years ago, they said.

The motives behind the Soviet purchases are extremely difficult to determine, dealers added.

There is speculation that the buying is for strategic purposes and linked to U.S. embargo on high-technology and defense-related goods. But the dealers said that the Soviet Union has gone on similar buying sprees in earlier years and other motives could be more important.

But the dealers here said that

Poland Signs Pact On Rescheduling Most of 1982 Debt

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BONN — Capping months of intensive negotiations, Poland signed an agreement Wednesday with Western banks rescheduling most of its 1982 debt.

The agreement, covering \$3.4 billion in principal and interest owed by Poland this year, turned out to be more lenient to the Warsaw government than was the first rescheduling arrangement concluded last year.

That seemed to reflect Western recognition of Poland's worsened financial predicament as well as the eagerness of Western banks, rocked by a string of severe debt problems around the world this year, to recover at least some of their money.

Breaking precedent, the banks decided this year to negotiate an accord with Poland before Western governments have even begun new talks on an official debt due this year of nearly \$6 billion. Banks last year waited for the governments to go first, but talks this year on the rescheduling of Poland's official financial commitments have been frozen by Western governments in retaliation for the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The signing took place at a closed-door ceremony between senior members of the Warsaw government and Polish national Bank Handlowy and officials from lead banks representing Poland's 503 western commercial creditors.

Under the terms of the accord, 95 percent of the \$2.3 billion of principal Poland owed will be repaid over three-and-a-half years after a four-year grace period.

Like the 1981 agreement, which allowed Poland to roll over \$2.4 billion in bank debt, the new arrangement sets interest on the deferred principal at 1.75 percent above the London interbank offered rate, plus a 1-percent rescheduling fee. Poland is obligated to pay the remaining 5 percent of principal before the end of this year.

But in a major departure from last year's rescheduling model, the Western banks agreed to recycle, in effect, half of the additional \$1.1 billion in interest Poland owed this year.

Warsaw is committed to pay the interest in full in three installments by early next year, but \$550 million of that will then be lent back by the banks in the form of fresh short-term trade credits maturing in three years. Previously, the banks had required the Warsaw government to make its interest payments without any provision for new credits.

A senior Western banker, who asked not to be identified, defended this recycling measure by saying that it enabled Poland to afford continued imports of items essential for the production of exports. These exports, in turn, will earn new hard currency that the banker argued, Warsaw can use to pay back the West.

While the recycling provision is a significant concession, Polish authorities, using the implied threat of a moratorium on debt repayments, had initially hoped for more. When negotiations began early last summer, Warsaw asked for a rollover of 80 percent of the interest due and a 10-year deferral on the principal owed.

Both sides appeared intent on not yielding much ground — until about the time Mexico, whose foreign debt far surpasses that of Poland, started looking shakily as well.

"The Poles got a better deal this year for two reasons," said Jan Vanous, an East European affairs expert with Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Washington. "One was the realization on the part of bankers that there was little chance of a turnaround in the Polish economy. But the major reason was the development elsewhere in the world of national debt problems that caused Poland's to fade away in comparison and made bankers eager to wrap things up with Warsaw."

A statement from Poland's foreign trade bank, Bank Handlowy, after the signing ceremony in a Vienna hotel, said negotiations on debt repayments falling due in the future would probably begin shortly.

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Wednesday in Japan for a local holiday.

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ARMAND COLIN LONGMAN

W. German Output, Orders Off 3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West German industrial production declined 3 percent in September from August while the order inflow to industry also fell 3 percent in the month, the Economics Ministry said Wednesday.

The production and order inflow figures tended to confirm official projections of a decline in the country's gross national product, or overall output of goods and services, this year of 1 percent in real terms.

Quarterly results, widely consid-

ered better trend indicators, clearly illustrated the decline in industrial output and in the order inflow.

In the third quarter, West German industrial production was off 3.7 percent from the second quarter and down 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 1981, official figures showed.

The third-quarter order inflow was down 3.7 percent from the second quarter and plunged 6.5 percent from the third quarter of 1981.

Meanwhile, the West German cabinet granted Arbed Saarstahl a

75 million Deutsche mark (\$30 million) bridging loan pending a final decision on federal aid later this month, chief government spokesman Dieter Stolze said Wednesday.

He told a press conference that government aid will be conditional on Saarstahl's owners, creditor banks and work force making substantial contributions to restoring the steel company to health.

Asked if the company faced bankruptcy without the bridging credit, Mr. Stolze said its situation is "very serious."

CELINE A L'HONNEUR

Lors de l'inauguration d'une nouvelle unité de production de la Société Aircro qui fabrique des objets de valeur pour plusieurs marques de prestige, Monsieur Rambourg, Maire de Carignan, a remis à la Maison Céline, prise en la personne de son Président, la Médaille d'Honneur de la Ville de Carignan.

Cette distinction venait récompenser l'esprit d'entreprise de cette Maison qui, la première, a confié à Aircro, la fabrication de ses stylos et briquets de haut de gamme et a ainsi permis la création d'emploi dans une région particulièrement touchée par la crise.

Dans la brillante assistance qui participait à la cérémonie, on remarquait notamment Monsieur Jacques Sourdil, Président du Conseil Régional Champagne-Ardenne, Monsieur Marty, Commissaire de la République, de nombreuses personnalités officielles ainsi que les représentants d'autres grandes Maisons qui avaient suivi l'exemple donné par Céline et confié la fabrication de leurs produits à la Société Aircro.

Ce n'est d'ailleurs pas la première fois que Céline voyait son travail et son dynamisme récompensés. En 1973 déjà, elle avait reçu la Médaille de Vermeil de la Ville de Paris pour sa contribution à l'expansion de la mode Française et du prestige de Paris dans le monde. Tout récemment encore, elle recevait la Distinction Suprême, la Plaque du Bi-Millénaire qui venait consacrer la longue tradition de la Maison.

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BERLIN (WEST)	261.80.13	HELSINKI	64.02.50	OSLO	41.61.15
BRUSSELS	218.28.68	LISBON	88.30.88	PARIS	(6) 079.08.00
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By Barnaby J. Feder

EASTBOURNE, England — The Confederation of British Industries, Britain's "business union," has scrapped its closely watched convention, contended to improve the competitiveness of British business at home and abroad with a minimum of government intervention.

The executives pressed for removal of a surcharge on an insurance tax that is paid for all employees, stronger negotiating stands with some trading partners, relief from local taxes and changes in energy pricing.

They clearly wanted to play down disagreements with the Conservative administration of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as Britain heads into a year when she is expected to call a national election.

The generally temperate tone of the three-day meeting, which ended Tuesday, was typified by the comments of Sir Terrence Beckett, about the government.

Two years ago Sir Terrence, the organization's chief executive, created a rift in the membership by advocating a "bare-knuckled" approach to the government on certain issues. But this year he said: "The biggest job is for industry. On the side, we need some help from the government."

The confederation is an amalgamation of British industrial, retail, service and financial concerns.

Its lobbying for pro-business legislation has received increasing attention from the Thatcher government and the public as Britain's economic situation deteriorated. Nuances in confederation's positions are regarded as signs of business opinion and, under the Thatcher government, as indicators of what might be included in the next national budget.

The generally predictable tone of this convention scarcely diminished its fascination for the British news media. In just six years, the confederation's annual gathering has achieved status equal to that of the conventions staged by the major political parties and the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Interest was heightened this year because of the release last week of the confederation's quarterly review of trends, generally accepted as Britain's most accurate economic survey. It predicted a still greater decline in manufacturing during the fourth quarter, despite falling inflation and interest rates.

This year's convention had one major surprise. It came when delegates rejected by a close vote a resolution implying that the confederation wanted the government to take steps to reduce the value of the pound in relation to such major currencies as the West German mark and the Japanese yen.

The resolution had been introduced at the behest of the businessmen in the arid northern and western areas of England, where industrial troubles have been the main factor in bringing British unemployment to its highest level since the Depression.

(Continued on Page 12)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Harvester Announces 2 Asset Sales

CHICAGO — International Harvester said Wednesday that it had signed a letter of intent with Dana Corp. to sell the assets involved in the production of Harvester's axles and transmissions.

Harvester also said it agreed in principle to sell certain assets of its line of diesel-powered airline ground support tow tractors for an undisclosed amount of cash to Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Dana, meanwhile, said it will close the Harvester axle and transmission plant at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Pan Am Workers Take Severance

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways said Wednesday that 2,120 of its workers have volunteered for various severance programs designed to reduce the company's work force.

The company said 902 of its workers volunteered for an early retirement program, 418 will take voluntary furloughs and 800 flight attendants will take leaves of absence. Earlier this year, Pan Am said it would reduce the work force by 5,000 persons by the middle of next year.

Eurosattellite Wins Swedish Contract

MUNICH — Eurosattellite said Wednesday that it received an order worth 67 million Swedish krona (\$9 million) from the Swedish state space authority to develop and produce a multipurpose satellite.

The order is the first part of a fixed-price order worth 650 million krona due to be signed at the start of 1983, it said. Eurosattellite is a joint venture set up by AEG-Telefunken, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, Aerospatiale, Thomson and the Belgian firm Elta.

French Firms Win Stake in Contract

PARIS — Creusot-Loire said Wednesday that French companies have won a stake worth 565 million francs (\$78.5 million) in a contract to deliver turbo alternators for a hydroelectric power station at Tucuru, Brazil.

It said Brazilian companies are also involved in the contract, which is being co-ordinated by Creusot-Loire's Brazilian subsidiary, Mecanica Pesada.

The French participation, which includes Jeumont-Schneider, Spie Batignolles, Thermatone and Merlin Gerin of the Empain Schneider Group and Alstom-Atlantique of Cie. Generale Electricite, is headed by Creusot-Loire subsidiary Neyrpic.

\$2-Billion Loss by Airlines Predicted

ZURICH — The International Air Transport Association estimates that the world's airlines will lose a record \$2 billion this year and even more in 1983, airline officials said Wednesday.

But it believes the airlines' fortunes should begin to turn in 1984, despite a growing debt burden, the officials said.

The gloomy assessments, attributed by the officials to the group's current president, Armin Balmesweiler, are expected to be presented to the association's annual meeting in Geneva next week by Director-General Knut Hammerskjold.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Nigeria Unveils Budget

LAGOS — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari proposed a 1983 budget Wednesday based on a sharp drop in estimated government income for the second consecutive year, but he held out hopes of stabilizing the economy, hard-hit by the world surplus of oil.

President Shagari, presenting his budget to the national assembly, estimated income next year at just over 9.3 billion naira (about \$14 billion), a drop of nearly 20 percent from the current year, which in turn have been down over 25 percent from 1981.

The weak state of world oil markets forced the government to impose stringent import controls last April.

But the President said that despite economic problems he wished "to state without any equivocation that under the present circumstances this administration has no intention of devaluing the naira."

The government's projected income for next year was based on the assumption of oil production of one million barrels per day, about half the peak of two years ago, he said.

Over the last few months, Nigerian production has been near a ceiling of 1.3 million bpd, the agreed on by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

But October estimates are for around 1.5 million bpd with similar prospects for this month.

The President said controls had reduced imports by 20 percent but gave no other figures.

Before the austerity measures were introduced, imports were running at about 1.2 billion naira (\$1.8 billion) a month. Banking sources say they estimate current imports at just over 800 million naira (\$1.2 billion) a month.

President Shagari appeared to



Shehu Shagari

suggest that imports next year will again drop appreciably, putting foreign-exchange disbursement at 600 million naira (\$900 million) a month.

The revised budget deficit for the 1982 was 3.2 billion naira (\$4.8 billion dollars) which would have to be covered by internal and external borrowing, he said.

The President gave no further details, but official sources have put the country's borrowing requirement for this year at around \$3 billion, double what was projected in the budget.

President Shagari proposed slightly lower spending on capital projects in this year's budget and said that over 3 billion naira (\$4.5 billion) would be raised abroad.

He confirmed that a \$2.5 billion railroad to link Port Harcourt with a major steel plant under construction at Ajakuta 250 miles (400 kilometers) to the north, would be deferred until the economic situation improved.

He also announced a cut in interest rates of one percentage point to encourage continued growth of the economy, which he said should expand by more than three percent next year. Interest rates charged by banks on loans have varied between 8.5 percent and 12 percent.

U.S. Court Allows Banks to Market Commercial Paper

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court has held that banks may compete directly with securities firms in selling commercial paper to investors.

The decision Tuesday upheld a determination by the Federal Reserve two years ago that the Glass-Steagall Act of 1934 does not prohibit commercial banks from dealing in commercial paper, which are corporate IOUs issued to raise money from investors.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally bars banks from entering Wall Street's customary territory of corporate securities underwriting and stock brokerage. There has been considerable disagreement, however, over whether commercial paper is a "security" as defined by the act.

Analysts saw the ruling as another instance of banks broadening their operations into areas that have been the domain of the investment banking industry.

The decision upheld the Federal Reserve's ruling that had permitted the Bankers Trust Co. of New York to offer commercial paper to customers. A lower court had ruled against the Fed.

Bankers Trust now has about 15 corporate clients, including Coca-Cola, International Telephone & Telegraph and Getty Oil, in whose commercial paper it deals. It has more than \$1 billion in commercial paper outstanding.

At least two other major banks, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Citibank, have said they would begin placing commercial paper once the legal questions were clarified. In fact, Citibank reportedly began to seek customers aggressively as early as 1980, even before the Fed had approved bank underwriting of commercial paper.

The ruling by the appeals court for the District of Columbia was in response to suits filed by A.G. Becker Inc., a securities firm, and the Securities Industry Association, a trade group that represents most of the nation's major brokerage and investment banking companies.

In its ruling, the Fed said that nothing in Glass-Steagall indicated that Congress considered commercial paper a security that banks were forbidden to trade. It also noted that banks had long traded commercial paper and that because the paper contained short-term loans from a "few sophisticated lenders to financially strong borrowers," it resembled a loan

rather than a security for the purpose of the Glass-Steagall Act.

Usually banks have acted as agents in selling commercial paper for corporations, collecting a fee or commission for their services. In addition, Bankers Trust sometimes has lent money to corporations issuing commercial paper through the bank, and has acted as a financial adviser to these companies. These were among the activities that Becker and the securities institute cited in their suit, although the court, in its ruling Tuesday, did not address these issues.

Kraftwerk Signs Accord On Malaysian Project

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian National Electricity Board said Wednesday that Kraftwerk Union of West Germany will provide a 10-year, 123.3-million ringgit (\$52-million) credit, at an 8.5-percent annual interest rate, to finance a new power project.

The board said it has signed a 143.6-million ringgit contract with Kraftwerk for two 80-megawatt gas turbines to be installed in a new power station in Klang, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Kuala Lumpur.

Italian Prices Up 2%

Reuters

ROME — Italian consumer prices rose 2 percent in October after an increase of 1.4 percent in September, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. October's prices were 17.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

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People Express Takes Off in Crowded Field

(Continued from Page 9)

ark. "It destroyed our whole concept of a hub-and-spoke airline," Mr. Burr said. "At terrific risk, we had to start a new long-haul airline in a sense. We had to bet the company a second time."

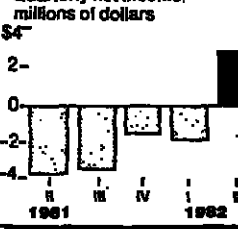
Instead of operating all its flights from Newark, the carrier had to fly from cities like Buffalo and Syracuse to points in Florida. The plan worked. The landing-rights problem eased last spring, additional landing rights were purchased from other airlines for \$2 million, and People Express again began to focus on the hub-and-spoke approach.

The airline reported a profit for the third quarter of \$1.7 million, or 27 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$3.7 million in the period a year ago. The company earned \$2.7 million, or 50 cents a share, in the first nine months.

"By the June quarter we made a profit and again in the September quarter," said Mr. Burr, the 41-

People Express' Profits

Quarterly net income, millions of dollars



year-old company head. "But September traffic virtually disappeared with a 53 percent load factor. It's coming back now, and October will be very strong."

People Express now has 17 twin-engine Boeing 737s and three more on order. It flies to 13 destinations in the Northeast United States and in Florida and on Nov. 15 will add Burlington, Vermont, and Hartford, Connecticut. It will also ex-

pand its service in the Washington and Virginia area with flights from Dulles International Airport to New York and Florida.

Mr. Burr is proud of his financing. Hambrecht & Quist brought out the airline's first public offering, which raised \$26 million, and a second offering in August, this time with the prestigious name of Morgan Stanley next to Hambrecht & Quist, raised \$30 million at \$12.25 a share. The stock is currently selling around \$22 a share.

The company bought its 17 planes from Lufthansa for \$3.7 million each, tore out the first-class sections and the galleys and got 118 seats where Lufthansa had 90. It is adding three 737-200s, which it bought from CP Air.

People Express fares are "violently less," as Mr. Burr put it. It plans, for example, to charge \$19 and \$29 on the Burlington route, compared with the standard \$129 fare.

"Demand at peak travel times is far in excess of what we can supply," Mr. Burr said, and its reservation system is sorely taxed during those periods.

The secret of the low fares is low costs. The airline's cost per seat for each mile it flies is a little over 5 cents, perhaps the lowest in the industry. Mr. Burr said that one of the carrier's established big competitors, USAir, had a cost per seat mile of 11 cents. "If we had the same costs as USAir in September, for example, we would have lost \$15 million," he said.

But the question everyone asks is whether the successful new airlines can sustain their low costs over the years as their labor force gets wage increases and their equipment has to be replaced.

Mr. Burr's answer is to look to what he called "the paragon in the

airline industry," Southwest Airlines. "Southwest's costs are less than a cent higher than ours," he said, "and they've been in operation well over a decade with 737s and under all the cost pressures. We, too, can keep our costs down. Of course, they will tend to creep up, but we've already been through the period of developing our infrastructure. We're beyond that now."

And he adds: "Our people are not underpaid. A second-year captain gets a salary of \$36,000 and can make \$40,000 to \$50,000 on profit-sharing if there are profits." An established airline might be obliged to pay its pilots double that salary.

One of the more unusual aspects of People Express is the way it tries to make its employees—now more than 1,000—the key to its success through high productivity, or what Mr. Burr calls the people component. In the airline's warren of offices on the second floor at the North Terminal there are no supervisors or secretaries.

Its customer service representatives—flight attendants and reservation takers—switch jobs. Employees are required to buy company stock to give them the same outlook as shareholders.

"We want people to work hard," Mr. Burr said. "It's not good enough to just work eight hours a day. We want you to work smart eight hours a day. We get little bursts of creativity."

This kind of employee enthusiasm and loyalty are not easy to instill, however, and Mr. Burr concedes he is only 50 percent successful. "Nobody's been really successful at it," he said. "There are a lot of holes, a lot of problems, and I don't mean to say that this is an idyllic place."

GMAC Says Earnings More Than Doubled

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors Corp.'s finance arm, General Motors Acceptance Corp., reported Wednesday that its earnings more than doubled in the third quarter to a record \$180.1 million.

That compared with an \$87.6-million profit in the year-earlier quarter and eclipsed the previous record for GMAC earnings, \$120.3 million in the first quarter of 1982, spokesman John Andrews said.

Profits declined in the quarter for GM's insurance subsidiary, Motors Insurance Corp., to \$18.8 million from \$20.9 million because of lower investment and underwriting income, the company said in a statement.

GMAC's big profits were attributed to lower short-term borrowing rates, which averaged 12.37 percent worldwide in the quarter compared with 17.29 percent a year earlier. Also contributing to the earnings were increased earnings assets, higher earnings rates on retail receivables and cost-cutting, GMAC said.

Third quarter's total finance receivables, including retail and wholesale receivables outstanding, and other earning assets at Sept. 30 rose to \$30.4 billion from \$42.5 billion outstanding a year ago.

For the nine months, GMAC earned \$416.2 million, up from \$196.6 million by the same point in 1981.

Motor Insurance profits for the nine months was a record \$49.9 million, up from \$49 million a year, the previous record.

Consolidated net income, from the two subsidiaries, totaled \$198.9 million in the third quarter, compared with \$108.5 million a year ago. For the nine months, it totaled a record \$466.1 million com-

pared with \$245.6 million in 1981, the previous record.

GM reported a third-quarter profit of \$129.4 million stemming from a \$53.6-million operating loss offset by a \$214.7-million profit from GMAC, Motors Insurance and other nonconsolidated affiliates earnings. For the nine months, GM earned \$817.7 million.

Meanwhile, General Motors of France, a GM subsidiary, announced Wednesday that it will spend about \$18.9 million to tool up its Strasbourg, France, plant for new automatic transmissions.

A GM spokesman said the "new family" of automatic transmissions will be put in GM vehicles later this decade but said he could not specify which ones.

The new work "will not mean a substantial increase in employment" at the 2,000-worker plant, he added.

The current 180C transmissions built there are used in some GM European models and some are exported to the United States for use in the Chevrolet Chevette and Pontiac T-1000, the spokesman said.

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Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on November 1, 1982: U.S. \$67.71.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234													
490	11	USPG	3.60	8.4	3.30	419	230	18	UPL	28.00	12	33	234	234	234	234	234	234	234																				

U.S. Futures Prices

Grains		Oman		High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT							
Soft red minimums: dollars per bushel							
Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+254	
Jan	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Mar	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
May	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Oct	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jan	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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May	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Oct	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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May	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Oct	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Mar	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
May	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Oct	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
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Dec	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jan	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Mar	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
May	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Jul	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294	+	+22	
Oct	3.22	3.294	3.27	3.294			

Nov. 3 | M

Closing prices in local currencies.

[illegible]

The General Electric Company Limited of England

requires, for the French Subsidiary of one of its Companies, a

The successful candidate will have experience of European and U.K accounting practices, have occupied a position on an International Company, and be fully conversant in English.
He will be required to assist the PDG in all aspects of Financial, Accounting, Administrative and Control procedures.
Knowledge of the Personnel function will be an asset.

The French Subsidiary is a well established company, in the Office Equipment business; future business plans will involve the profitable growth of the French business, the introduction of new products in line with the policy of the group to become a major force in the U.S. and European Continents in the Office automated business. Age and nationality are less important than drive and ambition.

Write with C.V. for interview to the President Directeur General, quoting reference C/1 on both letter and envelope, stating desired compensation.

PLEASE CONTACT:
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Livestock

[illegible]**Paris Commodities** Nov. 3

Flours in French francs per metric ton.					High Low		Close Previous		NEW HIGHS—527									
					SUGAR						GWR Nek		Midwest		Scott Paper			
											GWR Nek		Midwest		Scott Paper			
											GWR Nek		Midwest		Scott Paper			
											GWR Nek		Midwest		Scott Paper			
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											GWR Nek		Midwest		Scott Paper			

Oct	1,770	1,240	1,765	1,775	+ 25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,765	1,775	+ 25
Dec	1,870	1,870	1,820	1,835	+ 25

12004 lists of 50 tons, Open Interest: 14769											
Mar	978	111	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Feb	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Dec	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jan	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Apr	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Sep	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Oct	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Nov	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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Mar	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
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May	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jun	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Jul	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978
Aug	978	962	1491	962	99	978	978	978	978	978	978

COFFEE	1.400	1.405	1.410	1.415	+ 10
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[illegible]

[illegible]

1982 of The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank
and will be available in Amsterdam at

[illegible]

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.**

COMING NEXT WEEK									
Wednesday, 27th October 1982	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00
5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30
7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00
10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00
3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30
5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00
8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00
1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30
3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00
6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30
8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00
11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30
1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00
4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30
6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00
9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00
2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00
7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30
9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00
5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30
7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00
10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00
3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30
5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00
8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00
1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30
3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL

CORPORATION		Hong Kong	43.00	43.00	+1.20	Alcan Inc.	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
(CDRs)		Luxembourg	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		Paris (7.5 kilo)	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		Zurich	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		London	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		New York	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		Official futures for London, Paris and	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00
		Luxembourg, opening and closing prices	43.00	43.00	+0.00	Alcan Int'l	34.00	34.00	+0.00	Weyerhaeuser	34.00	34.00	+0.00

V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam,
vop.no. 38 of the CDRs Champion

International Corporation, each representing its share, will be payable with Dfls. 2.30 per share (per record-date 9.17.1982; gross \$10 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A. tax = .35 = DFLS. -41 per CDR.

Shareholders may receive dividends by check or cash.

31st, 1982 of Marubeni Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at **Alegemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.** Meer & Hope NV.

Additional 15% USA-tax (= \$ —.15 = Dfl. 1.11) with Dfl. 1.00 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, October 28th, 1982.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Russian revolutionist
6 Lusitania signal
9 Lost leader: May 4, 1960
13 Goodnight girl
14 Large kangaroo
15 Pan-fry
16 Big-band singer
18 "Belvedere of Sicily"
19 Second-sight letters
20 Pirates, e.g.
21 Not quite right
23 Elton hero
24 Egyptian symbol
25 Bobby-soxer's turn-on
31 Roy and soy
32 Crafts partner
33 Cinch
35 "It's... to Tell..."
36 Le... Soleil
37 Places
38 Indian noblewoman
39 Sharpen
40 Reflects deeply
41 Sex hormone
43 Present but unseen
44 Glabrous
45 Severinsen et al.
46 Giraffe's cousin
48 Disk for Gretzky
49 "Eureka!"
52 Kind of rock music
53 Big-band singer
56 Fit to
57 Essen elder

DOWN

1 Animation
2 Drops a fly
3 A side
4 Stopover
5 Novelty
6 Yes, indeed
7 Earth's valuable yield
8 Concert pieces
9 "If I Didn't Care" quartet
10 Charged atoms
11 Loads
12 Trappist cheese
14 River into Donegal Bay
17 Conductor
22 Alcott's "Little Women"
23 "Oh Johnny" warbler
24 Bandleader
25 Construction member
26 Flat-top hills
27 "Goodbye, Old One"
28 Fern leaf
29 Harden
30 Gnawed
32 Skunk cabbage, for one
34 Sly attention-getter
39 Singer Billie
40 CARE
42 Chat with a teener
43 Maxine Sullivan's "Lomond"
45 Mr. Ellington
46 Pitchers' guests
47 Genu
48 Agts. cuts
49 Pineapples, e.g.
50 Mark
51 African fox
52 Slacken a rope, with "out"
54 O'Neill play
55 One of the Carolines

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
ALABAMA	22	16	Cloudy	LONDON	12	5	Overcast
ALASKA	22	16	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	12	5	Fair
ARIZONA	22	16	Cloudy	MADRID	17	8	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	22	16	Cloudy	MALTA	27	18	Cloudy
AUTUMN	22	16	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	24	15	Cloudy
AUTUMN	22	16	Cloudy	MILAN	16	8	Cloudy
BANGLADESH	22	16	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	5	Fair
BARBADOS	22	16	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	5	Fair
BARCELONA	22	16	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	5	Fair
BELGIUM	22	16	Cloudy	NAGASAKI	25	17	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	16	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	27	18	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	10	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	NICE	17	8	Overcast
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	OSAKA	16	8	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	PARIS	13	5	Overcast
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	1	Overcast
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	4	0	Rain
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	14	5	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	22	15	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	8	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	SYDNEY	21	10	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	TAIPEI	27	18	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	19	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	10	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	TUNIS	18	14	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	VIENNA	16	8	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	10	Fair
BELLEVILLE	22	16	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	1	Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The end of each value quotation is shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on the 1982-83 financial year. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1982-83 financial year.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(1) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(2) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(3) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(4) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(5) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(6) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(7) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(8) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(9) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(10) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(11) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(12) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(13) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(14) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(15) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(16) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(17) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(18) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(19) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(20) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(21) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(22) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(23) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(24) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(25) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(26) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(27) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(28) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
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(30) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(31) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(32) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
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(34) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(35) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(36) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(37) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(38) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(39) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(40) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(41) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(42) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(43) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
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(46) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(47) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(48) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(49) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(50) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(51) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
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(56) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(57) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(58) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(59) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(60) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(61) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(62) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(63) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(64) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(65) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(66) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(67) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(68) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(69) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(70) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(71) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(72) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
(73) 100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs	100 Swiss Francs
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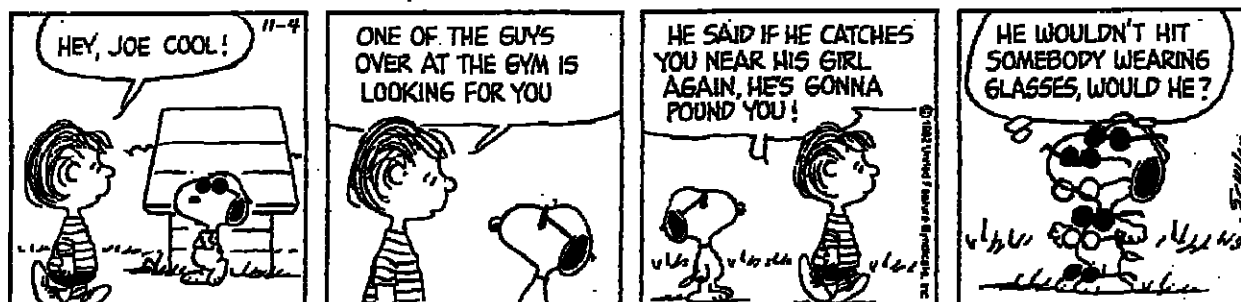
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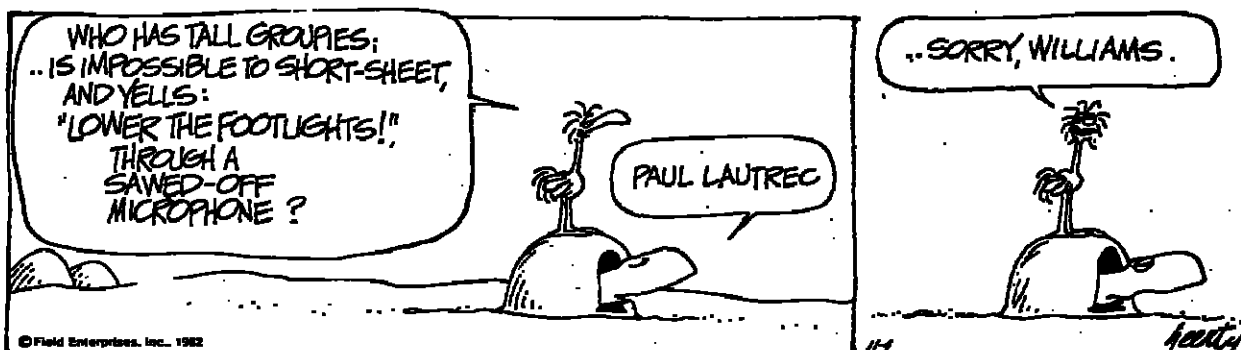
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International Herald Tribune

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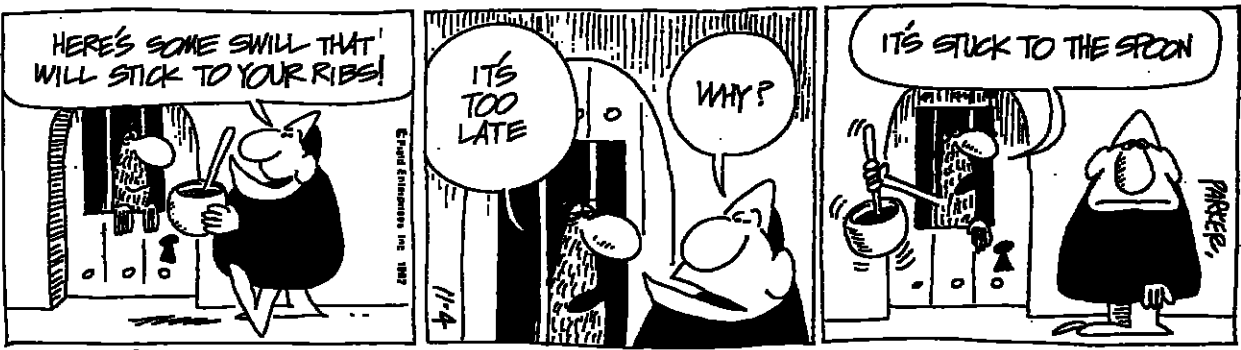
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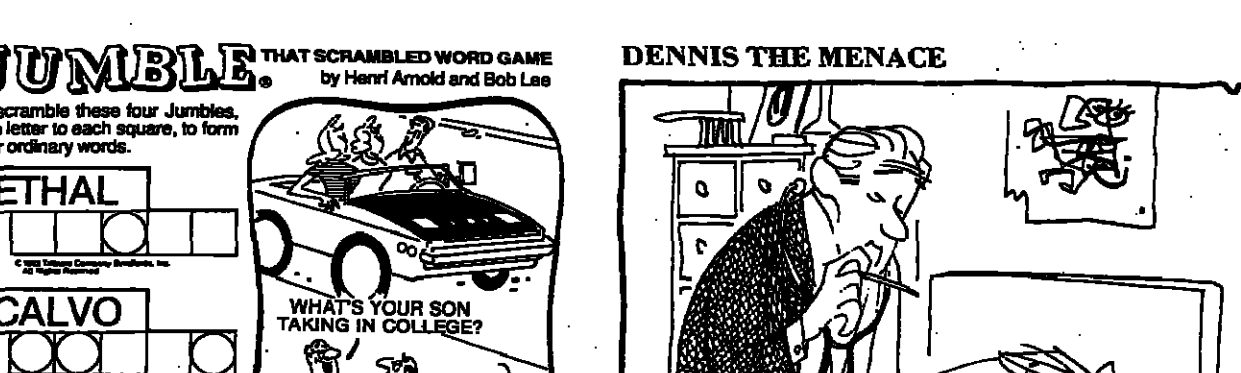
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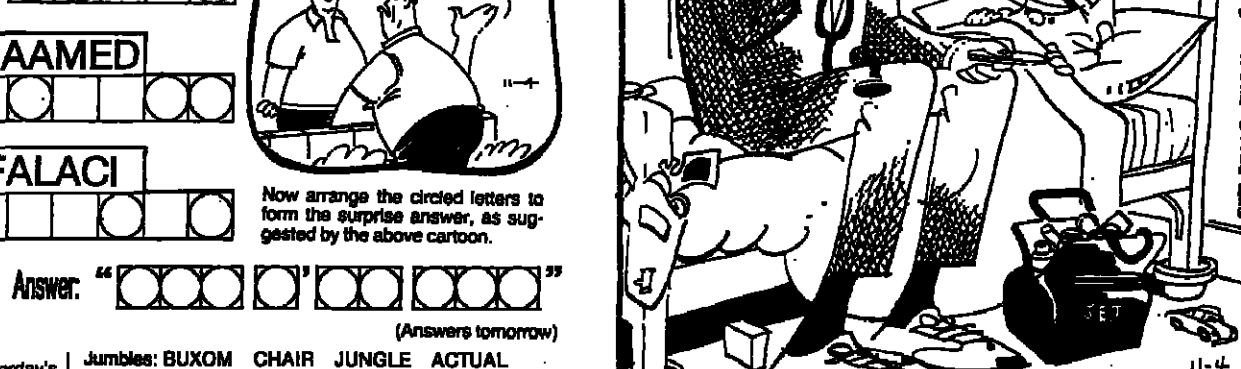
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

P.G. WODEHOUSE: The Authorized Biography
By Frances Donaldson. 399 pp. £10.95.
Wiedenfeld and Nicolson. 81 Clapham High St., London SW4.

Reviewed by
Thomas Quinn Curtiss

FRANCES DONALDSON'S authorized biography of P.G. Wodehouse refutes the hard-held belief that humor springs from the resented misery and that every clown's heart is always breaking for one reason or another.

Wodehouse, in the estimate of Donaldson, who knew him well for 40 years, was an exceptionally happy being. His good cheer and optimistic outlook were the delight of his intimates; he revelled in his fabulous success; he lived until 93 in sound health and he was content in his private life.

He did experience a spot of unpleasantness during World War II, but this, too, he bore with fortitude. When France was invaded by the Nazis in 1940 he was arrested at his Le Touquet home and interned in a German prison camp. After many months he was released because of his age and unwisely agreed to record some radio addresses to the American public, making light of the situation and assuring them that he was in safety. The U.S. networks rejected his talks (though the United States had not yet entered the fray) and the Nazi propaganda office incorporated them in their broadcasts to England. He had made a foolish mistake.

This opened a venomous press campaign against him in Great Britain. He was classed with such Nazi-sympathizers as the French writer, Céline, and the Irish writer, Francis Stuart, and he was even likened to Lord Haw-Haw, a British national who became a Nazi mouthpiece on the radio and was later executed for high treason.

When peace came the *Affaire Wodehouse* was thoroughly reviewed and he was judged a victim of any treasonous intent. The BBC which had smeared his name in a fit of hysteria repented and apologized at the insistence of Evelyn Waugh. Leading American and English authors—among them W.H. Auden, Graham Greene, Rebecca West, Ogden Nash, S.N. Behrman and James Thurber—sent him greetings of thanks and affection on his 80th birthday (getting the year wrong) and he was honored with a knighthood in 1975. The vicious attacks over wartime broadcasts from Berlin deepened his hurt, but they never halted his amazing productivity or diminished his sales. Hilaire Belloc wrote a preface to one of his collections and he was probably the most beloved humorist of the century (his 96 books were translated into many languages and read by millions), but he had his detractors, too, and to them he replied with comic modesty.

When the wartime fury against him was at its zenith Sean O'Casey wrote to *The Daily Telegraph*: "It is amusing to read the various walls over the village of Wodehouse. The harm done to England's cause and England's dignity is not the poor man's babble in Berlin, but the acceptance of him by a childish part of the people and the academic government of Oxford, dead from the chin up, as a person of any importance in any literature. It is an ironic twist of retribution on those who banished Joyce and honored Wodehouse."

"If England has any dignity left in the way of literature, she will forget the painful antics of English literature's performing flea."

In the full after the armistice Wodehouse looked up the charge.

"With O'Casey's statement that I am 'English literature's performing flea,' I scarcely know how to deal. Thinking it over, I believe he meant it to be complimentary, for all the performing flea I have met impressed with their stinging artistry and that indefinable something that makes a good trouper."

Wodehouse then adopted "Performing Flea" as the title for a book of autobiography.

Actually he wrote several volumes of autobiography, and biographies of him appeared during his lifetime. He was patient, but puzzled by his Boswells. Informing one about another:

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NABOB	ROTO	ANET
AGAPE	ADAK	DODO
GOTTE	STOFIT	FOIT
ANT	STOFIT	FOIT
ABER	STOFIT	FOIT
TILED	SWAPS	
ARIA	RAISE	TEA
TOOKIT	ONTECHIN	
ANN	MOSES	LEND

SPORTS

Cy Young Panel Names Vuckovich Best Pitcher in American League

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Right-hander Pete Vuckovich, a model of consistency on Milwaukee's American League championship team, Wednesday was named winner of the league's 1982 Cy Young Award.

The mustachioed pitcher, who had two eight-game winning streaks as he carved out a 18-6 record, became the second successive Brewer to win the award. Reliever Rolfe Fingers was last year's winner.

The 30-year-old Vuckovich beat out Baltimore's Big Pudge Rodriguez for the prize, recording 87 points to 59 for the Oriole right-hander.

Kansas City relief ace Dan Quisenberry was third with 40 points, followed by Dave Stieb of Toronto with 36.

With two writers voting in each league city, Vuckovich had 14 out of a possible 28 first-place votes. He also received four votes for second and five for third. Palmer had four firsts, 12 seconds and three thirds. Under the voting system conducted by the Baseball Writers Association of America, a first-place vote is worth five points, second place three and third place one.

Vuckovich, a 6-foot-4, 220-

pounder, rattled off eight straight victories early in the season and then eight more from July 24 to Sept. 20 to help the Brewers' run for the East Division title.

Vuckovich was obtained in a multi-player trade with St. Louis. The Cardinals had acquired him and outfielder John Scott for pitchers Tom Underwood and Victor Cruz in December 1977. He was dealt to the Brewers in December 1980, along with Fingers and catcher Ted Simmons, for outfielders Sixto Lezcano and David Green and pitchers Larry Sorensen and Dave LaPoint.

Slightly unkempt on the mound with his fu Manchu mustache, he pitched 223 1/3 innings in 1982, compiling a 3.34 earned-run average and recording nine complete games.

Fourth in last year's balloting, Vuckovich has a 32-10 record and the best percentage in baseball over the last two seasons.

Vuckovich completed his sixth major league season in 1982. Before coming to Milwaukee, he played for the Chicago White Sox, Toronto and the Cardinals, where he won 39 games in three seasons. For the Brewers last year, he was 14-4.

Palmer, a three-time Cy Young winner, had a 15-5 record for the Orioles in 1982 and a 3.13 earned-run average.

Quisenberry, accorded four first-place votes, had a league-leading 35 saves for the Royals while Stieb, who received five votes for first, posted a 17-14 record with the Blue Jays.

Cleveland's Rick Sutcliffe, the league's ERA leader at 2.96, got the remaining vote for first and finished fifth in the voting with 14 points.

Others receiving votes were California's Geoff Zahn with 7 points, Boston's Bob Stanley (4), Bill Caudill of Seattle (4) and Dan Petry of Detroit (1).

Cy Young Winners

NEW YORK — American League Cy Young Award winners (from 1956, when the award was first given):

1956 — Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee; 1957 — Niek Peeters, Milwaukee; 1958 — Steve Stone, Baltimore; 1959 — Mike Flanagan, Baltimore; 1960 — Ron Guidry, New York; 1961 — Seaver, New York; 1962 — Seaver, New York; 1963 — Seaver, New York; 1964 — Jim Hunter, Oakland; 1965 — Palmer; 1966 — Gaylord Perry, Cleveland; 1967 — Vida Blue, Oakland; 1968 — Jim Perry, Minnesota; 1969 — Mike Cuellar, Baltimore; 1970 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1971 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1972 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1973 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1974 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1975 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1976 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1977 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1978 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1979 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1980 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1981 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1982 — Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee.



Pete Vuckovich
Model of consistency.

Union, NFL Make Concessions at Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The striking National Football League Players Association Tuesday made major concessions to the club owners, including dropping its demands for a percentage of television revenues and a central fund.

With the strike in its 43d day and a seventh regular-season weekend, a likely casualty, the union was virtually abandoning several key elements of its financial demand package.

Management also made a concession in its position by agreeing to include player-performance and incentive bonuses in the collective bargaining agreement. That means the union will have the right for the first time to negotiate bonus levels for specific achievements.

Talks were recessed Tuesday night with the two sides scheduled to meet again Wednesday.

The latest concession by the union on its percentage demand is its second since the talks began. The players originally sought 55 percent of all NFL gross revenues, but modified that to a demand for 50 percent of the TV revenues. Now, they have backed off that, too.

The union is seeking, instead, only a guarantee that it receive a share in any renegotiated TV package. In other words, if the lucrative cable-television market becomes part of the NFL's overall package before the existing \$2.1-billion TV contract expires after the 1986 season, the union would get a share of it.

Like the TV percentage demand, the central fund was considered a cornerstone of the union's proposal — and likewise has been opposed by the management council, the owners' bargaining unit.

Under the union proposal, the central fund would have incorporated all player-related monies and would have been administered and distributed by an independent trustee.

The owners also are offering for the first time a comprehensive severance package based on the minimum annual wage scale. A 10-year veteran, for example, would receive the equivalent 10-year minimum in his first year following retirement as a player. Currently there is no severance pay.

Despite the changes in both sides' stances, there are major issues separating the two parties. The union appears willing to give in on one of them, the length of the contract.

The owners have offered a five-year contract, allocating \$1.31 billion over the final four years — the first year's value to be determined after the strike's losses have been added up. The union has been seeking a three-year, \$1.1-billion package.

The union is saying it would be

willing to accept the five-year contract in a trade-off on another unspecified issue and if, according to a union source, management would include a "reopener clause" to reflect "unusual cost-of-living increases."

Minimum salaries appear to present the greatest remaining obstacle. For four-year veterans, for example, management is offering a \$60,000 minimum under a plan that starts at \$30,000 for rookies and increases \$10,000 a year with each year of experience. Such players would also be eligible for \$60,000 in severance pay if they retire after four years, under the management proposal.

Under the union's current proposal, four-year veterans would get a \$139,000 minimum. Moreover, union officials say that figure represents a concession from the \$170,000 it demanded last June for four-year veterans and the \$158,000 they would get in the union's revised Sept. 17 proposal. Four-year veterans currently average \$83,000 a year.

The sides were guardedly optimistic about Tuesday's session. "It appears both parties are beginning to come together on many of the major economic issues," said union spokesman Dave Sheridan.

Jim Miller, a spokesman for the league's bargaining arm, said: "Some of this should have been done months ago so that the only issues were economic ones, not an attempt to change a system that has been good to both parties for 63 years."

"We have heard terms from the union such as 'caving in' — things like that. But until it is on the table, I will not even express any optimism about a quick settlement."

The past few weeks, the NFL has formally called off strike-affected weekends on the preceding Tuesdays. But this time the league delayed any announcement.

Don Weiss, executive director of the NFL, said Commissioner Pete Rozelle was holding off as long as possible. "Pete is determined not to influence the talks by cancelling the games too early," Weiss said.

Earlier Tuesday, Rozelle held three separate meetings at his New York office with 10 player reps. Sheridan said Rozelle, who has refused to enter the negotiations, told the players: "If you have trouble with our proposal, let me try to help clean up the language."

While negotiations continued, several players met with Daniel Silverman, the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and another group of players met with Rozelle in his office.

The union has filed a complaint with the NLRB charging the owners with continuing to bargain in bad faith by proposing a wage

scale at a level so low that it would affect less than 15 percent of the league's players.

The union is hoping to convince Silverman and his superior, NLRB general counsel William A. Lubbers, to seek an injunction in

federal court to force the owners to bargain in good faith.

The union has charged the management council with attempting to bargain over the head of the union and take its case directly to the players.

U.S. and Britain Are at Top Of Anti-Apartheid Blacklist

United Press International
LONDON — American golfers Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller and Lee Trevino have been blacklisted by an anti-apartheid group that said Britain and the United States are the major violators of an international boycott of sporting links with South Africa.

The UN-backed Center Against Apartheid, citing 158 breaches during the first six months of the year, blacklisted hundreds of stars whom they now want banned from international sport.

James Victor Ghebo, chairman of the committee that compiled the register, said Tuesday that "unscrupulous and selfish" sportsmen and sportswomen women have no thought for the "institutional dehumanization" of apartheid or racial segregation in South Africa.

Ghebo said his committee's register shows Britain and the United States are the "major collaborators" with apartheid sport and the International Rugby Board "now projects itself as the greatest defender of apartheid South Africa."

The committee said the names will be deleted from the blacklist only if the athletes agree to refrain from competitions in South Africa. Sydney Marce, the black South

African middle-distance runner who now competes for the United States, was cited as advocating sporting links with South Africa. The World Boxing Association was accused of involving South Africa and encouraging international bouts in that country.

Nicklaus, Miller and Trevino, along with Spanish golfer Severiano Ballesteros, were cited for their involvement in a \$1-million golf event in South Africa, and 67 players were named for taking part in a PGA championship in Johannesburg.

Thirteen champion drivers, including world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland, were cited for participating in the South African Grand Prix.

In all, 41 Americans and 115 Britons were listed, as were three British Isles rugby teams. Teams and athletes, including boxers, jockeys and tennis players, from 31 nations were named.

Ghebo, chairman of the sub-committee on the Implementation of UN Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa's Special Committee Against Apartheid, said the success of the register since its 1981 launching has led to a campaign by South Africa to lure foreign sports stars for large fees.

Final 1982 PGA Leaders

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florida — Final statistics for the 1982 Professional Golfers Association Tour:

PRIZE MONEY
1. Craig Stadler \$444,422; 2. Ray Floyd \$288,889; 3. Tom Kite \$241,081; 4. Calvin Peete \$184,476; 5. Tom Watson \$184,463; 6. Bob Gilder \$184,463; 7. Larry Nelson \$184,463; 8. Jerry Pate \$184,463; 9. Curtis Strange \$184,463; 10. Hal Sutton \$184,463; 11. Jay Haas \$184,463; 12. Billy Rose \$184,463; 13. Andy Bean \$184,463; 14. Scott Hall \$184,463; 15. Bobby Clampett \$184,463; 16. George Burns \$184,463; 17. Hale Irwin \$184,463; 18. Johnny Miller \$184,463; 19. Larry Nelson \$184,463; 20. Tom Watson \$184,463; 21. Ed Sneed \$184,463; 22. Scott Simpson \$184,463; 23. Peter Jacobsen \$184,463; 24. Gary Hallberg \$184,463; 25. Bill Roberts \$184,463; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller \$184,463; 27. Danny Edwards \$184,463; 28. Keith Ferrier \$184,463.

AVERAGE PUTTS PER ROUND
1. Ben Crenshaw 28.6; 2. Craig Stadler 28.7; 3. Morris Hargrove 28.8; 4. Tom Kite 28.9; 5. Jerry Pate 29.0; 6. Don Poley 29.1; 7. Don Poley 29.2; 8. George Burns 29.3; 9. Jerry Haas 29.4; 10. Hal Sutton 29.5; 11. Jay Haas 29.6; 12. Billy Rose 29.7; 13. Andy Bean 29.8; 14. Scott Hall 29.9; 15. Bobby Clampett 30.0; 16. George Burns 30.1; 17. Hale Irwin 30.2; 18. Johnny Miller 30.3; 19. Larry Nelson 30.4; 20. Tom Watson 30.5; 21. Ed Sneed 30.6; 22. Scott Simpson 30.7; 23. Peter Jacobsen 30.8; 24. Gary Hallberg 30.9; 25. Bill Roberts 31.0; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller 31.1; 27. Danny Edwards 31.2; 28. Keith Ferrier 31.3.

AVERAGE SCORE PER ROUND
1. Tom Kite 70.2; 2. Calvin Peete 70.3; 3. Curtis Strange 70.4; 4. Tom Watson 70.5; 5. Wayne Levi 70.6; 6. Craig Stadler 70.7; 7. Jerry Pate 70.8; 8. Scott Hall 70.9; 9. Johnny Miller 71.0; 10. Hal Sutton 71.1; 11. Jay Haas 71.2; 12. Billy Rose 71.3; 13. Andy Bean 71.4; 14. Scott Hall 71.5; 15. Bobby Clampett 71.6; 16. George Burns 71.7; 17. Hale Irwin 71.8; 18. Johnny Miller 71.9; 19. Larry Nelson 72.0; 20. Tom Watson 72.1; 21. Ed Sneed 72.2; 22. Scott Simpson 72.3; 23. Peter Jacobsen 72.4; 24. Gary Hallberg 72.5; 25. Bill Roberts 72.6; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller 72.7; 27. Danny Edwards 72.8; 28. Keith Ferrier 72.9.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE
1. Bill Calbert 252.3; 2. Don Poley 274.5; 3. Dennis Watson 274.6; 4. Tom Watson 274.7; 5. Tom Pate 274.8; 6. Fuzzy Zoeller 274.9; 7. Lon Hinkle 275.0.

PERCENTAGE OF DRIVES IN FAIRWAY
1. Calvin Peete 81.2; 2. Billy Rose 77.2; 3. Mike Reid 74.9; 4. Jack Renner 74.8; 5. Mike Reid 74.7; 6. Tom Kite 74.6; 7. Bruce Lietzke 74.5; 8. John Manerly 74.4; 9. Jay Haas 74.3; 10. Hal Sutton 74.2; 11. Jay Haas 74.1; 12. Billy Rose 74.0; 13. Andy Bean 73.9; 14. Scott Hall 73.8; 15. Bobby Clampett 73.7; 16. George Burns 73.6; 17. Hale Irwin 73.5; 18. Johnny Miller 73.4; 19. Larry Nelson 73.3; 20. Tom Watson 73.2; 21. Ed Sneed 73.1; 22. Scott Simpson 73.0; 23. Peter Jacobsen 72.9; 24. Gary Hallberg 72.8; 25. Bill Roberts 72.7; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller 72.6; 27. Danny Edwards 72.5; 28. Keith Ferrier 72.4.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES
1. Tom Kite 21.4; 2. Tom Watson 21.3; 3. Craig Stadler 20.7; 4. Ray Floyd 20.6; 5. Wayne Levi 20.5; 6. Jerry Pate 20.4; 7. Don Poley 20.3; 8. George Burns 20.2; 9. Jerry Haas 20.1; 10. Hal Sutton 20.0; 11. Jay Haas 19.9; 12. Billy Rose 19.8; 13. Andy Bean 19.7; 14. Scott Hall 19.6; 15. Bobby Clampett 19.5; 16. George Burns 19.4; 17. Hale Irwin 19.3; 18. Johnny Miller 19.2; 19. Larry Nelson 19.1; 20. Tom Watson 19.0; 21. Ed Sneed 18.9; 22. Scott Simpson 18.8; 23. Peter Jacobsen 18.7; 24. Gary Hallberg 18.6; 25. Bill Roberts 18.5; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller 18.4; 27. Danny Edwards 18.3; 28. Keith Ferrier 18.2.

BIRDIES
1. Ben Crenshaw 39.2; 2. George Burns 38.7; 3. Curtis Strange 38.6; 4. Tom Kite 38.5; 5. Jerry Pate 38.4; 6. Don Poley 38.3; 7. Don Poley 38.2; 8. George Burns 38.1; 9. Jerry Haas 38.0; 10. Hal Sutton 37.9; 11. Jay Haas 37.8; 12. Billy Rose 37.7; 13. Andy Bean 37.6; 14. Scott Hall 37.5; 15. Bobby Clampett 37.4; 16. George Burns 37.3; 17. Hale Irwin 37.2; 18. Johnny Miller 37.1; 19. Larry Nelson 37.0; 20. Tom Watson 36.9; 21. Ed Sneed 36.8; 22. Scott Simpson 36.7; 23. Peter Jacobsen 36.6; 24. Gary Hallberg 36.5; 25. Bill Roberts 36.4; 26. Fuzzy Zoeller 36.3; 27. Danny Edwards 36.2; 28. Keith Ferrier 36.1.

SAVES
1. Isao Aoki 40.5; 2. Lance Ten Brock 39.7; 3. Don Poley 39.4; 4. George Burns 39.3; 5. Roger Maltbie 38.6; 6. Jerry Haas 38.7; 7. Peter Oosterhuis 38.8.

Old Hand McNamara to Lead a Band of Angels

By Ross Newhan
Los Angeles Times Service
ANAHEIM, California — When John McNamara succeeded Sparky Anderson as manager of the Cincinnati Reds after Anderson was fired following second-place finishes in 1977 and '78, a newspaper headline said he was "A Nice Guy Who Has to Finish First."

That headline is apropos, since McNamara stepped into another win-or-lose situation Tuesday by agreeing to a one-year contract to become Gene Mauch's successor as manager of the California Angels. McNamara, 50, is the club's 10th manager in 22 years and the ninth in the last 15.

McNamara, who also previously managed San Diego and Oakland, has reason to be apprehensive about the World-Series-or-bust pressure that awaits him; the Angels won the American League West this season, but dropped the last three games of the league championship series to Milwaukee.

"I thought about it, but I'm not unfamiliar when it comes to dealing with it," said McNamara. "I mean, coming to the park wasn't exactly a day in the park."

McNamara's 245-186 record in his 34 years with the Reds was the best in the majors. He won a division title in his first year, finished third with an 89-73 record and then was a frustrated 66-42 in 1981 when the split season deprived the Reds of a playoff berth despite baseball's best record.

Then, in a winter of discontent for the outvoted manager, McNamara watched a penurious

and conservative organization deflate both its budget and title hopes. The Reds dealt away an entire outfield (George Foster, Ken Griffey and Dave Collins), traded Ray Knight, moved Johnny Bench to a new position and opened the 1982 season with five new regulars and their pitching ace, Tom Seaver, ailing and ineffective.

Inevitably, McNamara paid a price because the Reds had not. He was fired on July 21 after he accused club president Dick Wagner of arbitrarily recalling rookie second baseman Tom Lawless and

ordering him into the lineup, forcing Ron Oester to third, Paul Householder to right and bending Bench. The Reds were 34-58 when McNamara was fired and 27-53 under successor Russ Nixon.

Baltimore, Milwaukee and Oakland have all had job talks with McNamara — the A's as recently as Saturday, by which time McNamara knew he was going to get the one he wanted.

"Like everyone else," he said, "I was startled when Gene decided he wasn't coming back. I had talked to a lot of clubs, but this is where I wanted to manage... I was attracted by the outstanding talent."

McNamara was attractive to the Angels in several ways:

• He was experienced and available.

• He had won with teams that had the talent to win, as evidenced by the Reds and the 1970 A's, who finished second under him and then reeled off five straight division titles under Dick Williams and Alvin Dark, a fickle Charlie Finley having fired McNamara after that one year at the helm.

• He had never attempted to prove himself a genius, letting his established teams play without much interference from the bench.

• He had almost always adhered to and accepted front office dictates.

"He has the qualities that an established, veteran club should respond to," says the Angels' executive vice president, Buzzie Bavasi. "We have a team that knows how to play and I imagine John will fit it. It's a team similar to the

one he won with in Cincinnati. Then they took his horses away and he had no chance."

Previously, McNamara worked hard in places like Lynchburg, Winston-Salem, Omaha, Tulsa, Birmingham and Birmingham. An 18-year minor league odyssey that began in 1951 found him failing to reach the majors as either a pitcher or catcher and included six minor league seasons managing in the Idaho city of Lewiston.

"I washed sanitary socks, drove buses, repaired tires and played father to kids who were away from home for the first time," McNamara said, looking back on those nearly two decades. "I'd drive by Atlanta Stadium at 3 in the morning on my way to Birmingham and wonder what kind of world existed in there."

Considering he has since learned the often hard and cold truth about that world, it is somewhat remarkable that a nice guy would express elation Tuesday on being a part of it again.

■ Lillis to Stay at Astro Helm
Bob Lillis, who piloted the Houston Astros on an interim basis after Bill Virdon was fired, was named manager of the National League team, the Associated Press reported from Houston late Tuesday.

Lillis replaced Virdon on Aug. 10 and led the Astros to a 28-23 record for the rest of the season; Houston was 77-85 overall in 1982. Lillis has been with the organization, as a player, scout, instructor and coach, since the franchise was formed in 1961.



John McNamara
A change of insignia.

The Final Word on Heroes: They're Still There

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — There has been much evidence in these pages lately that Americans do not worship athletes as automatically as they once did. There is no argument here about the basic premise.

After the antiwar movement and the changing values of the 1960s, the United States has too many divided loyalties, too many separate points of view, to agree about mass heroes.

The trend is hardly confined to sports. While trying to think of personal heroes, the "real world," my mind moved from Lech Walesa of the Polish Solidarity movement to Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Nobel Prize-winning writer who recently used his influence to spring a poet from a Cuban jail, to Felipe Gonzalez, the newly-elected prime minister of Spain.

It was harder to come up with a U.S. hero or heroine, since the American public figures I admired most were assassinated in the '60s. My current admiration is directed toward mostly anonymous people I met on past assignments, people struggling against poverty, people trying to save the environment, people serving others in a chaotic time.

My first instinct was to define sports heroes as people battling against odds: Jackie Robinson being America's most important black athlete; Kathy Switzer and other pioneers, proving women can run in the same marathons as men; the late Terry Fox, the Canadian who ran across his homeland on one leg; the number of athletes who gave hope by coming back after treatment for addiction.

But the question remained: Are there fewer sports heroes today than in the past? It seems clear that with both journalism and television taking a close look at million-dollar athletes, there are few unadorned, uncriticized heroes. Just turn on the television and you can find an announcer gushing

about this or that superstar. The medium is hastening Andy Warhol's prediction that soon everybody will be a celebrity for 15 seconds.

Beyond the bombast, there are several categories of sports stars, the highest level of which I would label Chameleonic and Controversial Stars. Has any period ever produced three more outspoken and excellent athletes than Billie Jean King, Muhammad Ali and Reggie Jackson?

King has promoted herself, her sport and the rights of women to excel at the same time she was the best player of her age. Ali was a boxing champion who raised racial and political issues when it was important and also entertained millions. Jackson has combined a high intelligence quotient with an even higher ego to become one of baseball's best sluggers, particularly under pressure.

Many fans are repelled by one or all of these stars, but that is part of being a superstar. Jack Dempsey and Babe Ruth had their detractors, too, but the criticisms tended to fade with time. By making people think and feel, cheer and boo, King, Ali and Jackson qualify as sports heroes to match those of any generation.

Below this level there are other categories.

On the Field Stars: Pete Rose, Joe Namath and Jimmy Connors may not be particularly interesting away from the arena, but in uniform they have been among the most captivating and resourceful athletes of any age.

Engaging Tough Guys: These are athletes you enjoy watching, but then you turn to your child and say, "I hope you never do that." Three candidates: Billy Smith of

the New York Islanders, a goal-keeper with the ferocity of a mountain man guarding his cave; Wim Rijbergen, the defender for the New York Cosmos who makes opponents stumble and falter while maintaining his disarming smile; and Bob Gibson, the Cardinal pitcher who took refuge inside to his best friends and was the most competitive baseball player I have seen.

Great Athletes/Poor Sports: No players in team sports behave like John McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis and Ilie Nastase. Baseball managers get away with their tantrums because they are ritualized parts of the national character, like trolls or court jesters or Punch-and-Judy puppets. Boorish tennis players are just flat-out bores.

In the long run, the definitions of sports heroism would be stars you would want children to emulate. There are dozens of athletically superior and personally decent sports figures worth emulating.

Tennis: Arthur Ashe, for courage as a black pioneer in his sport, as a champion, as a heart-surgery patient and as Davis Cup captain. Chris Evert, for unflinched poise and quiet wit. Any tennis player, any human being, would do well to imitate her internal grace under pressure.

Soccer: Socrates of Brazil, a doctor, singer, social activist and brilliant midfielder. Dino Zoff of Italy, who at the age of 40 provided an example of health for middle-aged fans and sportsmanship for his youthful World Cup championship teammates.

Baseball: Steve Garvey, who tips his cap to fans, talks to reporters, plays every game every season — and somehow manages to out-pace his teammates and hyper-

cynical journalists. Roberto Clemente, who played with intensity and died a Latin-American hero, ferrying goods from Puerto Rico to earthquake-stricken Nicaragua.

Basketball: Julius Erving, who has performed the most brilliant moves ever seen on the court, yet because of his snail's pace has never been called a showoff. Pro Football: Roger Staubach, who served his full hitch in the Navy and still made time to reach the Super Bowl. College Football: Herschel Walker — physically awesome, spiritually and mentally vibrant.

Hockey: Wayne Gretzky, whose reflexes and gentleness have made him Canada's leading sports hero. Running: Alberto Salazar, who adds to the long history of his family with winning surges in the last mile of a marathon. Boxing: Alexis Arguello, the Nicaraguan exile who brings warmth to a brutal sport. Golf: Arnold Palmer, who proved you don't have to be bland and bland to be a great golfer.

This arbitrary list indicates that while our generation pays attention to the flaws as well as the feats of its athletes, there are heroes just the same.

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.			
N.Y. Islanders	11	3	0	47	39	22			
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	54	40	16			
N.Y. Rangers	6	7	0	53	54	12			
Pittsburgh	4	9	1	43	71	9			
New Jersey	2	8	2	47	61	7			

